

**FDIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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BEIJING RADIO VIEWS U.S. LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

OW191152 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Talk on current events: "The Reagan Administration Readjusts U.S. Policy Toward Latin America"]

[Text] The United States has always regarded Latin America as its backyard. However, in recent years the situation in the United States' backyard has been very unstable. The Soviet Union has stepped up its expansion in Latin America, and the relations between the United States and some Latin American countries are quite strained. Turmoil in Central America and the Caribbean particularly threatens U.S. security. Since assuming office, President Reagan has taken a series of measures to readjust U.S. policy toward Latin America, consolidate the U.S. backyard and strengthen the U.S. position in its global strategy to contend with the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration regards the checking of Soviet and Cuban expansion in Latin America as a task of top priority. It has also exposed Soviet and Cuban activities in supplying arms to antigovernment forces in El Salvador and in interfering in El Salvador's internal affairs.

President Reagan and leaders of the U.S. State and Defense Departments have repeatedly issued statements expressing their serious concern over the situation in El Salvador and indicated that the United States cannot sit idly by while foreign forces invade the Western Hemisphere. They have strongly denounced the Soviet Union and Cuba for their interference in El Salvador's internal affairs. At the same time, the U.S. Navy conducted an exercise in the Caribbean of unprecedented scale and has begun patrolling the waters surrounding Central America. The U.S. Government has lent a hand in El Salvador's internal affairs, announced an increase in economic and military aid to El Salvador and sent more military advisers to help the Salvadoran Government suppress antigovernment guerrillas. The Reagan administration also sent former CIA Deputy Director Walters to visit the six Latin American nations of Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Panama to explain the Reagan's administration's policy toward Central America--particularly the situation in El Salvador--to win support for the U.S. position on the Salvadoran problem.

Why has the Reagan administration taken these important diplomatic, military and economic measures concerning the Salvadoran issue? According to the U.S. press, the Reagan administration is trying to make El Salvador a testing ground for its international policy. It wants to draw a line of defense in El Salvador against the Soviets and Cubans and show the courage and determination of the United States in protecting U.S. interests in the Western Hemisphere.

The Reagan administration has particularly emphasized U.S. relations with Mexico, a neighboring state on the southern border. The United States and Mexico have long-standing and profound relations. Economically, the United States is Mexico's No 1 trade partner. Petroleum exports to the United States account for about 56 percent of Mexico's total export. Over the past several years, Mexico has become a major petroleum producing nation, ranking first in Latin America and fourth in the world. The turbulent situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf has made Mexico's position even more important to the United States. Reagan earnestly desires to maintain good relations with Mexico. Even before his inauguration, Reagan visited Mexico and held talks with Mexican President Portillo. In early June the two presidents again held talks in the United States. These meetings were unprecedented in U.S.-Mexican relations and reflected Reagan's attention to improving U.S.-Mexican relations. After inauguration, the first country Reagan visited was Canada, a neighboring state on the northern U.S. border. According to Reagan himself, he wants the three major North American nations--Canada, the United States and Mexico--to reach some kind of agreement. Reportedly, the Reagan concept is that the three North American nations should have constant consultations with one another and take concerted action on issues of common concern, like some Western European countries have been doing. This shows that Reagan is paying great attention to improving U.S. relations with the two neighboring states of the United States because improving relations with these states is essential to protecting U.S. security and economic interests, particularly to ensuring petroleum supplies to the United States.



The Reagan administration has also revised the Carter administration's policy toward South America's military junta states and strived to improved relations with Argentina, Chile and Brazil. In recent years, the relations between the United States and these countries have been somewhat strained because of the human rights issue. The Reagan administration has taken measures to ease relations with these countries. Reagan invited the new Argentine President Viola to visit the United States. After meeting with Viola, Reagan stated that he hoped the strained U.S.-Argentine relations would improve. The Reagan administration has lifted the ban on loans for commodity exports to Chile and invited the Chilean Navy to participate in joint exercises. Brazil-U.S. military cooperation was interrupted in 1977, but recently a high-level military delegation from Brazil visited the United States and discussed resuming the military cooperation. The Reagan administration's efforts to improve U.S. relations with several major nations on the South American continent are of great significance in protecting the United States' southern flank and resisting the Soviet Union's aggressive expansionist activities.

However, many differences and contradictions still exist between the United States and Latin America in economic and trade relations. The United States and Mexico differ in their positions on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. Besides, there are other problems such as the flow of Mexican laborers in to the United States and the intrusion of American fishing boats into Mexican territorial waters. Even on the issue of Mexican petroleum and natural gas supply to the United States there is a problem concerning the quantity of supply. On the question of the 200-mile territorial waters, the United States and the Latin American nations are also at odds. U.S. fishing boats used to repeatedly intrude into Ecuador's territorial waters. As a result, Ecuador has nursed a grievance. Especially on the recent El Salvador issue, despite the fact that the United States had notified the Latin American nations on the Salvadoran situation in advance and sent special envoys to some of these nations to explain U.S. policy, the majority of these nations still voiced their objection to interference in El Salvador's internal affairs by any nation and expressed their views on resolving El Salvador's internal conflict by political means. All this shows that the Reagan administration's task in readjusting and improving relations between the United States and the Latin American countries is not an easy one. Besides, the Soviet Union and Cuba do not intend to abandon their set objective of continuing expansion in Latin America. Therefore, it is not hard to imagine that the Reagan administration will surely encounter difficulties and setbacks in pushing its new foreign policy in Latin America.

#### CONGRESSMEN'S OPPOSITION TO TAIWAN ARMS SALE NOTED

OW210818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--All eight Republican and Democratic members of the U.S. House Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific announced yesterday that they have asked President Reagan not to sell Taiwan advanced fighter aircraft, according to reports from Washington.

The subcommittee headed by Representative Stephen J. Solarz, said in a letter to Reagan on June 19 that after carefully considering Taiwan's military situation, "we have come to the conclusion that it would be a mistake to sell the FX or any other advanced combat aircraft to Taiwan at this time." Such a move, it said, could impair U.S.-China ties aimed at countering Soviet expansionism. Stephen J. Solarz said that he hoped that "the unanimous and bipartisan conclusion reached by the subcommittee on these critical questions will figure significantly in whatever final decisions the administration makes."

## Washington Columnist's Article

OW220242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--Noted columnist Carl T. Rowan in an article in the Washington STAR today urged the U.S. Administration not to sell arms to Taiwan, an inalienable part of Chinese territory. It is "the height of naivete" to assume that China is so absorbed in combating "the polar bear" that "it will yield on the principle of Taiwan," the article noted. "China has made it explicitly clear," the article said, "that it would rather refuse U.S. arms than consent to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, an interference in China's internal affairs, and that any arms sales to Taiwan by any country will certainly draw strong reactions from China."

The article recalled that "former President Richard Nixon and his foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, agreed in the historic Shanghai meeting that there is but one China, and Taiwan is part of it." Yet, some people in the present administration "just can't seem to swallow the idea that if Taiwan is part of China, the U.S. is meddling in China's internal affairs when it sells arms directly to Taiwan," the article pointed out. The article noted the strong reaction the United States might have if a foreign country supported a separatist movement in it by selling arms.

"If Mr Reagan really wants China to become a full partner in a drive to stop 'Soviet hegemonism' then he is simply going to have to forget some of the ideology that he soaked in from the old China lobby for so many years," the article said.

XINHUA: U.S. REFUTES BREZHNEV'S ACCUSATIONS

OW130747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department today called Brezhnev's charges of "military hysteria" against the United States as attempts to divert attention from the Soviet Union's own "growing willingness to use force to achieve its objectives."

During his meeting today with former Swedish Premier Olaf Palme in Moscow, Brezhnev accused the U.S. military of showing signs of "fervent activity in conditions of a military hysteria" and blamed the U.S. for not reviving the arms limitation talks. He warned that the Soviet Union will "react rapidly and effectively" to the U.S. military challenge.

Reacting strongly to the charges, State Department spokesman David Passage said: "Mr Brezhnev's strident attack appears designed more to divert attention away from the Soviet Union's own massive military buildup over the past decade and its growing willingness to use force to achieve its objectives, than to contribute to a serious arms control dialogue." "The United States has made clear both directly to the Soviet Union itself and in public statements our commitments to a serious and constructive dialogue on arms control matters, as well as on other vital international problems," Passage said.

BRIEFS

U.S. MATHEMATICIAN--Tianjin, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--Professor Shiing Shen Chern, the noted American mathematician of Chinese descent, will teach a postgraduate course in differential geometry at Nankai University in Tianjin this year, the university authorities said today. The professor, who is 70 years old, plans to train 10 Chinese postgraduates with the help of other professors at Nankai University. Their research will be focused on modern differential geometry and global analyses. Professor Chern is an honorary professor at Nankai University and a member of the American Academy of Sciences. He has received an honorary doctorate from the University of Chicago. He graduated from Nankai University in 1930 and taught mathematics at Qinghua University, Beijing, in the 1930's. The professor has made many lecture tours of China since 1972. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 11 Jun 81 OW]

XINHUA INTERVIEWS DPRK DELEGATION LEADER IN JAPAN

OW161851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--The leader of a visiting delegation of representatives of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) told XINHUA during an exclusive interview here this afternoon that the aim of his visit to Japan had been achieved.

Hyon Chun-kuk, who heads the DPRK delegation, arrived here on June 11 at the invitation of the Japanese dietmen's league for promoting Japan-Korea friendship. He said, "We held two rounds of talks with the dietmen's league for promoting Japan-Korea friendship. During the talks, we gave an account of the situation on the Korean peninsula, explained the proposal for founding a 'Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea' put forward by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth National Congress of the Korean Workers Party. We also dealt with the Korea-Japan relationship." He said, "A consensus of views was reached between the two sides on promoting economic and trade ties between the two countries and encouraging further personnel exchanges including political figures."

The DPRK delegation leader added: "The important purpose of our visit is to meet with Japanese political personages and have an exchange of views with them on various issues. This aim has now been achieved."

The Korean delegation also had an exchange of views with leaders of the Japan Socialist Party on matters of common interest. Hyon Chun-kuk had visited Japan at the head of a similar delegation in May 1977.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SUZUKI'S EUROPEAN TOUR

OW200124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Commentary: "Suzuki's European Tour Fortifies West Strategic Position Against Soviet Union--by correspondent Wu Xuewen"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--The visit to six West European nations by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has brought Japan and Western Europe closer to each other and established a link between the Japanese-U.S. alliance on the one hand and NATO on the other, thus fortifying the West strategic position against the Soviet Union to a certain degree.

Europeans complained in the past of a Japanese political tilting toward the United States, as evidenced by the fact that Japanese prime ministers visited Washington almost every year, while only four of them have visited Western Europe in the past 36 years. They also grumbled at the huge Japanese trade surplus with the EEC, which jumped to \$8.8 billion last year from the 5.1 billion a year before. Suzuki's visit has to a large extent made up for their political estrangement and eased their economic contradictions.

An important reason for the closer relations between Japan and West Europe is that they share fundamentally identical views with regard to the international situation and the Soviet Union. During his visit, Suzuki informed leaders of West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and France of the Japan-U.S. summit talks in May and the Japan-U.S. alliance, and discussed with them the possibility of a Soviet invasion of Poland and the countermeasures Western countries should take. Suzuki proposed that greatest possible efforts should be made to prevent the Soviet military intervention in Poland, and that if that happens, the Western countries should take appropriate countermeasures through consultations. This stand was well accepted by his hosts.

In the course of his visit, Zenko Suzuki put forward three principles to govern relations with the Soviet Union. He said: "Since its military intervention in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, with the support of its military strength, has been engaged in expansion in all parts of the world. The Western countries by basing themselves on the realization of this fact, should enter into cooperation and strengthen their unity, which are important for world peace." The three principles are: The Western countries, in their common strategy in dealing with the Soviet Union, should fulfil their duties according to their national strength and their own conditions. Japan, the United States and Europe should hold full consultations among themselves about the ways and means of aiding and cooperating with the Third World; and the Western countries should unite more closely.

Suzuki's Thursday speech at the British Royal Institute of International Affairs caught general attention. He called it a matter of priority to form closer ties between Japan and European countries in the triangle relationship of Japan-U.S.-Europe.

Meanwhile, he pledged that in case of a Soviet invasion of Poland, Japan will take appropriate coordinated measures with other Western countries and render aid to the Third World countries in the Middle East, Africa and other parts of the world which the West considered essential to them. He said Japan would make up for the defects of the U.S. policy on the Middle East with Japan-Europe cooperation.

In his speech, Suzuki also made it clear that Japan is in favour of the Western security report drafted last February by the United States, Great Britain, France and West Germany. The report calls for a Western summit on political and security issues and for a conference by the four and Japan on the Persian Gulf situation, which has a lot to do with Japan.

The entourage of the Japanese prime minister revealed Japan will possibly attend the five-country bloc conference.

Diplomatic observers here noted that judging from Suzuki's speech, Japan has clearly offered to share some of the economic responsibilities for the matter.

Suzuki's visit has to some extent eased economic conflicts between Japan and Europe. Japan has expressed willingness to place a limitation on their exports to Europe while loosening controls over goods from Europe. This move will help forge closer political ties between them, though far from solving their economic conflicts.

It is generally thought that results from the Japanese-European summit will have positive effects on the summit of Western heads of state to be held in Ottawa next month.

#### FUKUDA DELEGATION HOLDS BANQUET FOR OFFICIALS

OW191940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--Hajime Fukuda, speaker of Japan's House of Representatives and leader of their delegation, gave a return banquet at the Great Hall of the People this evening. Deng Yingchao and Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended.

Speaking first, Fukuda said "Under the current turbulent world political and economic situation, the unshakable Japan-China friendship has not only contributed to the peace and prosperity of Japan and China, but also to that of other Asian countries." He called for deepening the understanding between the two peoples to safeguard and develop their friendship saying "We should continue to make efforts to establish a more extensive coordination between the two countries." Fukuda wished China's modernization drive well.



"As a friendly neighbor in Asia, Japan should cooperate with China as much as possible so as to strive for the common development and prosperity of Japan and China," he said.

In his toast, Liao Chengzhi expressed appreciation for Fukuda's invitation to a Chinese National People's Congress delegation to visit Japan in the autumn. "On behalf of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and its chairman Ye Jianying I accept the invitation with pleasure," he said. Liao Chengzhi said Fukuda and other members of the delegation had talks with Chinese leaders which deepened understanding and friendship between them. The talks, he said, were beneficial to both sides. "No one can damage the two countries' ties of traditional friendship."

Present were members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Zhu Xuefan, Lin Liyun and Xie Tieli, Deputy Secretary General of the NPC Standing Committee Xing Yimin, Deputy to the NPC Qu Wu and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Ma Yaoji. Also present was Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida.

#### Delegation's Visit to Xian

OW211634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Xian, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--A visiting delegation from Japan's House of Representatives has in the past two days visited historical sites and scenic spots in Xian, a metropolis that has had links with Japan since ancient times. The delegation headed by Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived in Xian yesterday from Beijing by air in the company of Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. They attended a banquet given by the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Saturday evening.

Speaking at the banquet, Sun Zuobin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and Fukuda both said they hoped to further friendly relations of the two countries.

Historical sites and scenic spots visited by the Japanese delegation included the army vaults museum adjacent to Emperor Qin Shi Huang's tomb, the Huaqing hot springs, Dayan pagoda, Nakamaro Abeno monument and a temple.

The Japanese scholar, Nakamaro Abeno, came to study in Xian in 717 during the Tang Dynasty. Xian and the ancient Japanese imperial capital of Kyoto, formerly Heian-kyo, have now become sister cities, making contacts and exchanges between the two cities even more frequent. Statistics show that nearly half of the more than 40,000 foreign guests to Xian in 1980 were from Japan.

The Japanese guests are leaving for Chengdu, Sichuan Province, tomorrow.

#### BRIEFS

SHANGHAI-KOBE CONTAINER SERVICE--Shanghai, 2 Jun (XINHUA)--Regular container shipping service between Shanghai, the largest port in China, and Kobe, Japan, has begun today, announced the Shanghai Ocean Shipping Company. The company's container ship, "Fushun Cheng," left Shanghai for Kobe at 2 o'clock this morning, thus starting Shanghai's fifth international container shipping route. Formerly, there were regular container shipping services linking Shanghai with ports in Australia, the United States and Hong Kong. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 2 Jun 81 OW]

JAPANESE TV PRODUCTION LINE--Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--A color television set production line, with a daily capacity of 500 14- and 20-inch sets, has been running smoothly at the Beijing television factory since its trial operation in April CONGREN RIBAO reports today. The line, imported from Japan, is designed to produce 150,000 sets a year. It is part of China's efforts to boost color set production. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 6 Jun 81 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO CITES READERS' LETTERS ON VIETNAM

HK181130 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 81 p 7

["Letters in 'Voice of Readers' Column Call for Resolutely Rebuffing Vietnamese Authorities' Provocations"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] EDITOR'S NOTE: The Vietnamese authorities have recently carried out a series of provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border. They have invaded our territory, attacked our border outposts and killed or injured our army men and civilians. This new crime has aroused greatest indignation on the part of our army men and civilians. Letters have poured in from all parts of the country strongly condemning the unbridled action of the Vietnamese authorities and expressing firm support for the heroic righteous action of our border defense army men and civilians in counterattacking the Vietnamese invaders. Published here are excerpts of letters from some of the readers. [end of editor's note]

WE WILL NOT ATTACK UNLESS WE ARE ATTACKED

The Vietnamese authorities have cast their lot with the Soviet Union and requited China's kindness with enmity. This has developed to the extent of sending troops to harass and invade our border and provoking armed border clashes.

Vietnam, this minor hegemonist, thought that by relying on the influence of the big hegemonist they could defy human and divine laws. This is a miscalculation. We warn you, China has an ancient saying, "We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counterattack." If you persist in your evil ways, you will certainly end up by "lifting a rock only to drop it on your own feet."

We are now redoubling our efforts in production and contributing all our efforts to realizing the "four modernizations" at an early date. Our spirit of patriotism is not only limited to the construction of the motherland, because when the motherland needs us, we will stand up to fight in the defense of the motherland.

Liu Jintang of Liaoning

THE VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES WILL BURN THEMSELVES BY PLAYING WITH FIRE

The Vietnamese authorities have recently clung obstinately to their course and kept on sending troops to invade our border, attack our outposts, destroy our property, kill our border inhabitants and undermine the smooth progress of our four modernizations. This has aroused our great resentment. The Chinese people love peace, but they definitely will not allow hegemonists to run wild and nibble away our sacred territory. We do not want any land from others, but we also will not allow anyone to take any of our land by force. We warn the Vietnamese authorities: The Chinese people are definitely not easy to bully and there is a limit to our forbearance. If the Vietnamese authorities think that the Chinese people can indefinitely put up with their provocations, they are making the greatest mistake. There is a final reckoning for everything." The Vietnamese authorities should immediately withdraw their evil claws. You will burn yourselves if you continue to play with fire.

Zhang Dacheng of Beijing

THE CHINESE PEOPLE WILL NOT BE BULLIED

Our heroic border defense units have resolutely risen up to counterattack the Vietnamese troops invading our border region and annihilating our people and the strength of our army. This compliment we returned to the invaders is very good indeed!



The Chinese people will not be bullied and there is a limit to our forbearance and restraint. We are notifying the Vietnamese authorities. Two years ago, you carried out a series of provocations and did many evil things. You have had a taste of iron fist of the Chinese people and you should still remember the lesson.

Today, you are hanging on in Kampuchea and riding roughshod over that country. You are again trying to sneak in on China through your northern border and deliberately intensifying tension on the border. Your anti-China farce will one day rekindle the thunderous wrath of the Chinese people and things will end badly for you.

Yang Shaowu of Hubei

#### THE METHOD OF A CORNERED BEAST DOING SOMETHING DESPERATE WILL NOT WORK

Vietnamese troops have recently again created incidents on the border and carried out provocations. This cannot but result in great indignation on the part of the Chinese people.

The anti-China activities of the Vietnamese authorities can be explained. In the last 2 years, the series of setbacks they suffered on the battlefield of Kampuchea have dealt them a serious blow. Their domination of Laos has become more untenable day by day and they have become more and more isolated in the international arena. Internally, businesses are languishing and the people are boiling with resentment. There is a proverb in China which says "A cornered beast will do something desperate." The Vietnamese authorities have been reduced to such a state. The Vietnamese authorities thought that they had found a way out by carrying out anti-China activities. This is nothing but wishful thinking and they will only end up badly battered.

Liu Zhiming of Sichuan

#### ANOTHER EXPOSURE OF HEGEMONISM

All the actions of the Vietnamese authorities have enabled me to clearly understand: The Vietnamese authorities are the hegemonists of Asia. They have no sense of gratitude and are birds of the same feather as Soviet social imperialism. They are disgraceful renegades of socialism who sold out their own friends and people and betrayed socialism. They rely on invading the land of other countries, intervening in the internal affairs of other countries and subverting the governments of other countries to get by. All their actions are completely identical to those of their Soviet master. It is precisely because of the aggression and expansion of the big and minor hegemonists that there is no peace in the world. The anti-China activities of the Vietnamese authorities are motivated by their need to carry out regional hegemonism. At the same time, they have informed people by negative example where the threat actually comes from.

A student of Heilongjiang

#### LEADERS GREET PRESIDENT MARCOS' REELECTION

OW 20726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, of the People's Republic of China, today sent a message to Ferdinand E. Marcos, extending warm congratulations on his reelection as president of the Republic of the Philippines. The message reads:

On the occasion of your reelection as president of the Republic of the Philippines, we wish to extend to your excellency our warm congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in our own name. We sincerely wish your excellency new successes. May the friendly relations and cooperation between China and the Philippines and the traditional friendship between our two peoples develop further.

AFP ON YANG DEZHI'S UPCOMING WEST EUROPEAN VISIT

OW191356 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (AFP)--General Yang Dezhi will visit Belgium, Britain and France late this month, the first such tour by a chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) General Staff since 1949. Diplomatic sources said here today that Gen Yang, who took over from strongman Deng Xiaoping at the head of the PLA General Staff in February last year, would begin a two-week tour of the three West European countries June 29. The tour will come close on the heels of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's just-ended visit to Beijing during which he announced that Washington, in a major policy shift, was now prepared to supply China with offensive arms.

It will be the first time that a Chinese military official of Gen Yang's rank will go to Belgium. Two Belgian military delegations visited China last year. In May last year, General Yang welcomed his Belgian counterpart Gen Willy Gontier here. Diplomatic sources said the two men will meet again during Gen Yang's stay in Brussels. In October of the same year, Belgian Air Force Chief of Staff Marcel de Smet led a delegation that visited China and conferred with Gen Yang.

Meanwhile since London gave the official green light for sale of the Harrier vertical-takeoff fighter [words indistinct] in May 1978, the two countries have exchanged high-level defense (?delegations). The deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, General Yong, visited Britain in July 1979 and in March of the following year British Defense Secretary Francis Pym went to Beijing where he reaffirmed British willingness to sell 70 to 100 Harrier jets to China. But negotiations for conclusion of the Harrier deal are still deadlocked, mainly because Beijing finds the price of the aircraft (\$six million) too high. The issue was again discussed when Undersecretary for the British Royal Air Force Geoffrey Patie came to Beijing last April.

While in London, Gen Yang was also expected to discuss possible Chinese acquisition of the twin-engine swing-wing tornado aircraft, jointly developed by Britain, West Germany and Italy. The Chinese have meanwhile been negotiating with British Aerospace since last November for purchase of its guided missiles.

As part of its modernization drive, the Chinese Army is also seeking to acquire French Mirage 2,000 and 3,000 jets, anti-tank "Milan" and "HOT" missiles and surface-to-air "Crotale" missiles. Two Chinese military teams went to France on an inspection tour in 1977 and 1978.

Additional Information

OW220616 Hong Kong AFP in English 0604 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (AFP)--Chinese Army Commander-in-Chief Yang Dezhi is to leave Beijing on Saturday for a tour of nearly one month in five Western European nations, a diplomatic source said here today. General Yang will travel successively to West Germany, Belgium, France, Britain and Switzerland. The general will be the first People's Liberation Army chief of staff to visit Western Europe since the People's Republic was founded in 1949.

The tour will open with a brief informal visit to West Germany before an eight-day official visit to Belgium and talks with Army Head of Staff General Willy Gontier and Defense Minister Frank Swaelen.

On July 7 General Yang will be in France, the first senior Chinese official to have contact with the new socialist administration. On July 13 he flies to London for talks with Defence Secretary John Nott.

The final leg of General Yang's tour will be an informal visit to Switzerland from July 18 to 22.

RENMIN RIBAO ON POLISH SUPPORT FOR PARTY PLENUM

HK210538 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 81 p 6

[News report: "All Circles in Poland Continue To Fervently Support the Line of the 11th Plenary Session"]

[Text] Since the 11th plenary session of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, people of all circles in the country have continued to hail the session's line of innovation and consultation, and have further unfolded preparatory work for the 9th congress.

According to reports, summation and election meetings are being held throughout Poland almost every day. From 12 to 17 June, 21 provinces including Krakow, Latom, Lublin and Lodz and the Warsaw, Coastal and Silesian Military Districts held summation and election meetings. There was fervent welcome and support for the election and the speeches of party and government leaders Kania, Jaruzelski and others. Local party organizations, mass bodies, factories and schools sent letters or cables to Kania congratulating him on his election as a deputy to the 9th party congress, supporting the line of innovation and consultation, and wishing him success in implementing the resolutions of the 11th plenary session.

The Polish Veterans' Association held its first congress on 13 and 14 June. Premier Jaruzelski attended and spoke at the congress. He praised the contributions of the veterans during the war and during the period of peaceful construction. The appeal of the congress said: "We stand together with the Polish United Workers' Party and the people's regime. With our red hearts and our actions we will support the resolutions of the 11th plenary session, the program for continuing the struggle, and the party's unity program for rallying around the party headed by First Secretary S. Kania." The appeal also said: "We express resolute support for the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and for the program submitted at the session for easing the crisis in Poland and gradually stabilizing the country."

The Polish Journalists' Association Executive Council held an enlarged meeting in Warsaw on 17 June, attended by Vice Premier Rakowski, other party and government leaders, and representatives of the Solidarity Trade Union. The group expressed satisfaction with the affirmation of the current party leadership given at the 11th plenary session and emphasized complete support for the line of solving the country's internal problems with its own resources and the line of social consultation, and hoped to serve the socialist innovation line. It rejected charges of an antisocialist attitude in the association and the censures leveled at press circles. The Executive Council's resolution said: "Since last August, the journalists of Poland have made tremendous efforts to restore credibility in what people say. These efforts we have made are not only based on internal needs and the requirements of justice, but have been made because we also believe that the credibility of the press is the basic factor in the credibility of the regime, and in current circumstances this is an essential factor in strengthening the regime's position in society. We have therefore seriously accepted people's views, including the criticisms made of us. However we reject sweeping and critical views that evidently fail to understand the role of the press and the level of awareness of society."

After the conclusion of the 11th plenary session, the Polish press launched forceful propaganda on supporting the plenum in upholding the line of innovation and dialogue. A number of major papers published articles or commentaries stressing that only by consistently carrying out the resolutions of the 11th plenary session and the several previous sessions could the stability of the state be ensured and a way found out of the present difficulties. At the same time, the Polish press has attached great importance to reporting on activities concerning the convening on schedule of the ninth congress. The press devotes much space every day to news of summation and election meetings throughout the country, and fully reflects the fervent atmosphere the busy progress of preparatory work for the special ninth congress. The party paper pointed out in a 13 June editorial: Failure is not permitted in the month before the ninth congress, because it would be a failure of the socialist innovation line.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR DPRK 22 JUN

OW220148 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and his party wound up their visit to China and left here by plane this morning for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Romanian foreign minister and his party returned to Beijing June 22 after their visit to Guilin and Kunming.

EDUCATION, CULTURAL PLAN SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

OW201551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--A three-year executive plan for educational and cultural cooperation between the Governments of China and Yugoslavia was signed here this evening. The plan, for 1981, '82 and '83, was signed by the vice-minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Zhou Erfu and Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic. The executive plan stipulates for exchange of 20 university scholarships each year for undergraduates and postgraduates and calls for direct cooperation of universities and other educational, scientific and research organizations, covering exchange of university professors and cooperation in scientific research and information. The plan also specifies exchanges of culture, art, science, journalism and sports.

Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, attended the signing ceremony.

XINHUA REPORTS ON YUGOSLAV-ALBANIAN POLEMICS

OW180532 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, recently delivered a report at the Federal Council in which he denounced Albania for interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and for putting forth territorial demands on Yugoslavia. He also expressed a willingness to maintain normal good-neighborly relations with Albania based on noninterference of each other's internal affairs. According to POLITIKA, Pesic pointed out in his report: Yugoslavia has always maintained that "normal good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Albania contribute toward peace, stability and security in this sensitive and important region." For this reason, over the years Yugoslavia has "firmly adhered to the principles of good neighborliness and non interference in internal affairs" and made sincere efforts in constantly developing mutual relations and cooperation."

Pesic said: However, the Albanian leaders "obviously do not respect the historical and political realities in the relations between our two countries and are premeditating to strengthen, on a long-term basis, the principle of great Albanian nationalism." He then continued to cite facts about how Albania had wantonly interfered in Yugoslav internal affairs in the wake of the Kosovo incident and put forth territorial demands on Yugoslavia. He pointed out: "Such extremely irresponsible and adventurist acts of the Albanian leaders are the root cause distressing and undermining the relations between Yugoslavia and Albania." Pesic said: Yugoslavia hopes to continue to develop cooperation with Albania in all fields on the basis of equality and reciprocity but firmly opposes the Albanian side using such cooperation to interfere in Yugoslav internal affairs. Pesic concluded: "We wish to maintain normal good-neighborly relations with our neighbor Albania. We still believe that this is important to the common interests of the people of our two countries as well as to the stability, peace and security of this region in the world. We do not wish to do anything that might undermine the broad common interests."



BO YIBO MEETS ZAIRIAN CULTURE, ARTS OFFICIAL

OW181222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo met with Fundi Okomani, secretary of state for culture and arts of Zaire, at the Great Hall of the People here today. Wang Lanxi, vice minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, was also present.

Okomani arrived here June 5 at the invitation of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. In the past two weeks, he inspected Chinese cultural facilities and asked about the histories and methods of operation of cultural organizations in China. He also discussed with Chinese departments the 1981-1982 plan for a cultural agreement between China and Zaire.

GENG BIAO TALKS WITH ZAIRIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

OW181703 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--Geng Biao, Chinese vice-premier and minister of national defense, met with a military delegation from Zaire led by Lieutenant General Boteti Nkokea Nkanga, army chief of staff, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. They discussed the international situation and cooperation between the two country's armies. Also present were Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Chai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense, and Col Mondonga Minsiamina, military attache of the Zairian Embassy in Beijing.

Later this evening, Ndeze Mutarambirwa, interim charge d'affaires of the Zairian Embassy in Beijing, gave a banquet in honor of the lieutenant general, his colleagues and Fundi Okomani, Zairian secretary of state for culture and arts, who is visiting Beijing.

SWAPO FOREIGN RELATIONS SECRETARY INTERVIEWED

OW180222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--"For the question of Namibia, the first privilege is armed struggle, because armed struggle is the only way to force the enemy to come to a negotiated settlement," Peter Mueshihange, secretary for foreign relations of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), said here this evening.

In an interview with XINHUA, Mueshihange, who is here attending the 37th session of the OAU Council of Ministers, pointed out, "Without armed struggle, the enemy will not leave Namibia and they will not come to the conference table." He declared that SWAPO will intensify armed struggle to compel the racist regime in South Africa to come to a negotiated settlement.

Negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, he said, are secondary to armed struggle, because the enemy SWAPO has been fighting, is very adamant, intransigent and unwilling to negotiate. He stressed that any peaceful settlement must be based on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435. The UN resolution recognizes SWAPO as the sole representative of the Namibian people and calls for elections before a constitution is drawn up for the territory.

He accused the United States of attempting to inject new ideas contradictory to the UN resolution. He explained that the issue of Namibia is completely different from that of Zimbabwe.

He said Zimbabwe was a British colony before independence, but the South African Government is illegally occupying Namibia. It has no right to participate in any drawing of a constitution for Namibia. He also ruled out any possibility of negotiating with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which, he said, "is a creation of the South African regime." The independence of Namibia must be genuine independence which is internationally recognized," he declared.

XINHUA: OAU COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

OW191254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--The Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity has condemned "the overt and covert collusion" of the "Western contact group" and other powers with the South African racist regime to prevent Namibia from achieving independence.

In a 25-article resolution adopted in the council's closed meeting yesterday afternoon and published here today, the council said that the UN Security Council's Resolution 435 remains "the only basis for a negotiated settlement of the Namibian problem." The council called for the immediate and unconditional implementation of that resolution "without any prevarication, qualification or modification." It rejected "the latest sinister schemes by certain members of the so-called 'Western contact group' to modify the resolution. The contact group consists of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

The UN resolution recognises the South West Africa People's Organisation as the sole, legitimate representative of the Namibian people and demands the withdrawal of the South African troops from Namibia followed by elections there under the UN supervision. In the resolution, the African ministers unanimously reaffirmed their recognition of SWAPO as "the sole, legitimate and authentic representative of the people of Namibia." The ministers denounced efforts by the Western powers to include the South African-fostered Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in the negotiations for Namibian independence.

Reiterating their call for mandatory sanctions against the South African racist regime, the ministers pledged increased "material, military, financial, political, humanitarian, diplomatic and moral assistance" to SWAPO. They called for an intensive worldwide campaign to isolate South Africa from the international community. They urged the OAU summit meeting to be held here next week to launch a world campaign to raise additional funds for SWAPO.

The ministers explicitly condemned Pretoria's attempt to turn Walvis Bay into a South African enclave within Namibia.

In the resolution, the ministers also denounced "the emerging unholy alliance between Pretoria and Washington characterized by baseless hostility against Angola"

BRIEFS

IRAQI AMBASSADOR IN SHANGHAI--Badri Karim Kazim, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to China, visited the Shanghai Municipal People's Government during his visit in Shanghai. Vice Mayor Zhao Xingzhi met and had cordial talks with him. Ambassador Kadri Karim Kazim and his wife departed Shanghai on 10 June. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jun 81 OW]

LIBYAN MISSION'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--'Abadalla al-Harari, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Beijing, gave a reception here today on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the evacuation of the U.S. military forces from Libya. Among the guests were Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the Chinese departments concerned. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 11 Jun 81 OW]



AFP CITES DIPLOMATIC SOURCES ON OPENING OF CCPCC PLENUM

OW211654 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 21 Jun 81

[By Charles Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (AFP)--A plenary session of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee which is expected to lead to the replacement of Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng by Secretary General Hu Yaobang opened in Beijing yesterday, diplomatic sources said. Quoting high-level Chinese sources, the diplomats said that there were two main subjects on the agenda of the plenum which had been postponed for over six months. These were the party's "collective leadership" and study of a document evaluating the role of Mao Zedong, the founder of the regime. The Chinese sources did not say how long the plenum, which brings together over 200 Chinese leaders comprising the "parliament" of the Communist Party, is expected to last.

Hua Guofeng succeeded Mao Zedong at the head of the party after the late chairman's death in September 1976, and owed his entire career to him. Hu Yaobang is seen as the right hand man of the regime's strongman, party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

According to recent reports in the pro-communist Hong Kong press, this sixth plenary session of the Central Committee formed at the 11th party congress is expected to last three days. The Hong Kong reports also said that the plenary session was to be preceded by a six-day Central Committee work conference. This tallies with persistent rumours here in the Chinese capital that some sort of Central Committee meeting, the nature of which was not clear, began last Monday.

The main themes of the document on Mao's role have already been made public over the last few months, and the "serious mistakes" he committed, notably during the virtual civil-war period known as the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), officially admitted.

However, at the same time a series of statements and official commentaries have stressed the "overall positive" nature of Mao's role. Recently the Chinese authorities formally denied that they wanted to "demaioize" the communist regime, in an article in the weekly Beijing REVIEW.

Various sources are all agreed that Mr Hua has practically stopped all official activities since the end of last year. Since then his functions as party chairman seem to have devolved to Hu Yaobang, a man who has been at the side of Mr Deng for 40-odd years. Like Mr Deng, Mr Hua was twice disgraced by Mao during the Cultural Revolution.

The functions of chairman of the Central Committee Military Commission, which is the Chinese equivalent of supreme army chief and under the constitution fall to the party chairman are believed to have been taken over by Mr Deng since Mr Hua ceased his activities.

The last Central Committee plenum was held in February last year.

FANG YI STRESSES SCIENCE EDUCATION FOR YOUTH

OW201924 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1802 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--Speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Chinese association of scientific-technological instructors for youngsters, which closed on 19 June, Fang Yi, Song Renqiong and other comrades urged all in society to show concern for and give support to young people's activities in the field of science and technology.

Fang Yi said: An important thing in developing science and technology is to train competent workers in this field. We should not only strengthen our present ranks of scientists and technicians, but also try to discover talented persons and cultivate them as early as possible into a mighty scientific and technological reserve force while continuing to raise the scientific and cultural level of the young generation. Promoting extensive activities in the scientific and technological field among young people is an important task toward this end. These activities, he said, can supplement classroom teaching and play a vital role in cultivating the young people's aspiration for and interest in science and in raising their ability to observe, think and work in a practical way. These activities are also of vital significance to promoting socialist spiritual civilization as they can bring about good habits among the young people of behaving decorously, paying attention to morality, loving science and studying diligently. In his speech Fang Yi praised the scientific-technological instructors for youngsters as "sowers of the seeds of science and good gardeners for cultivating the seedlings of science and technology."

In his speech Song Renqiong stressed that education in science and technology must start with children, teenagers and youth so that the youngsters will have a foundation in science. He expressed the hope that the broad masses of scientific-technological instructors for youngsters across the country, in particular those working in the countryside, will work harder than ever to help with the young people's activities in the field of science and technology. Among those attending the closing ceremony were responsible persons of the Chinese Scientific and Technological Association, the Ministry of Education, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the CYL Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, Beijing Municipality and other departments concerned.

The inaugural meeting of the Chinese association of scientific-technological instructors for youngsters opened on 12 June. The purpose of this association is to unite and organize on a still wider scale all scientific-technological instructors for youngsters and enthusiasts supporting young people's activities in the field of science and technology. The meeting exchanged information on achievements and experiences in carrying out activities related to science and technology among young people. It adopted a "proposal for further developing the science-loving campaign among young people." Wu Zhonghua, an engineer and thermophysicist and executive chairman of the presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was elected chairman of the association's board of directors. Jiang Nanxing, minister of education, was given the title of honorary chairman of the association's board of directors.

At the 19 June closing ceremony, speeches were also made by Jiang Nanxiang and chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technological Association Zhou Peiyuan. Before the closing ceremony, Fang Yi and other comrades met with all the outstanding scientific-technological instructors for youngsters attending the meeting.

#### BEIJING RADIO CALLS FOR MASTERS-OF-COUNTRY SPIRIT

OW182205 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Station commentator's article: "Work With the Spirit of Masters of the Country"]

[Text] Since its third plenary session, the party Central Committee has summed up both the positive and negative experiences since the founding of our country in the manner of seeking truth from facts, adopted the correct party line and formulated a series of correct principles and policies. Our cause has once again taken the path of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We have made notable achievements in our work in all fields. The masses of the people, having opened their eyes to the bright future lying ahead of them, are further raising their sense of pride and of responsibility as masters of the country.

The spirit of the masses of the people as masters of the country is very valuable. Displaying this masters-of-the-country spirit that every man shares in the responsibility for the fate of his country, the people of China dealt with their country's difficulties as personal hardships in the 1950's and early 1960's and strived hard to build our country with industry and frugality. We not only accomplished the arduous task of restoring the national economy but also successfully carried out economic readjustment during the difficult 3-year period. This shows that the spirit of the masses of the people as masters of the country is an indispensable condition for the prosperity of our socialist cause and is the tremendous force with which we can surmount difficulties and speed up socialist construction.

It is all the more necessary for us to give full scope to this spirit of masters of the country today as we carry out the drive for four modernizations. The establishment of the socialist system has made the people masters of the country and society. To foster the spirit of masters of the country, however, is something that calls for the constant efforts of the people themselves to raise their consciousness in the course of practice. As a master of the country, one must, first of all, realize that his work is a component part of the entire cause of socialism and manifest initiative and creativity to the utmost in performing the work at his post. In addition, he should foster the concept of the interests of the whole, process from the interests of the cause of the party and be concerned about the interests of the country and the he should frequently and actively make suggestions with regard to the work of his own unit, of his own department or of that of an even larger organization or area and help the leaders to improve their work. He should be bold enough to criticize and wage struggle against various kinds of undesirable phenomena and unhealthy trends and evil practices. He should by no means permit any damage to be done to the party's cause and our social morale by bad people and bad deeds or by unhealthy tendencies of all descriptions.

The line, principles and policies formulated by our party since its third plenary session have been proved through practice to be in keeping with the conditions of our country and the wishes of our people, and to be completely correct. The task now is to do our work with practical efforts. We must realize that, despite our tremendous achievements, there still remain before us many problems to be solved and many difficulties to be surmounted by us and that the road ahead is still one of great hardships. Under such circumstances, it is particularly necessary to display the masters-of-the-country spirit of being eager to meet the need and think in the interests of the party and working wholeheartedly for the country and the people.

We must also see that there now exist the conditions for us to still more effectively give play to the spirit of the masses of the people as masters of the country. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four is being gradually eliminated, the "left" errors in economic work are being continuously corrected and the superiority of the socialist system is being demonstrated more and more convincingly with each passing day for all to see. With hope in sight, the masses of the people are showing greater and greater enthusiasm the more they do their work. We must act in the spirit of masters of the country with a high level of consciousness to devote all the wisdom and strength we have to advancing the cause of the four modernizations of our great motherland.

#### SHAANXI RIBAO ON 'DOUBLE HUNDRED' PRINCIPLE

HK210657 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Li Ruogu [2621 5387 6253] and Zhang Guoxing [1728 0948 5281]: "The 'Double Hundred' Principle Is Not Bourgeois Liberalization"]

[Text] Is it necessary to uphold the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in implementing the "double hundred" principle? This is a question over which there has long been argument, but it is also a question of principle that must be clarified. Some people say that any mention of guiding ideology when emancipating the mind and implementing the "double hundred" principle means "drawing up frameworks," "erecting forbidden zones," and not allowing people to speak."



Certain peoples even say that the "four basic principles" are "four sticks." We hold that it is completely wrong to set implementing the "double hundred" principle against upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The "double hundred" principle is a basic principle that our party has long upheld in the ideological field, and is the correct principle for promoting socialist science and culture. In order to prevent a repeat of the cultural autocracy of the "gang of four" and a reappearance of the "two whatevers," we must allow free competition in all forms and styles of literature and art and free discussion between differing academic viewpoints in science, oppose the use of administrative measures to forcibly impose one style and school, and avoid drawing hasty political conclusions on academic issues of right or wrong. However, this certainly does not mean that we can depart from the four basic principles and pursue bourgeois liberalization. It should be affirmed that culture and academic research have indeed flourished in China since the third plenary session! The literature and art workers and theory workers have made historic contributions to destroying modern superstition and developing socialist science and culture! This is the main current, which should be affirmed first. However, it cannot be denied that another type of trend has indeed appeared; some people apparently want to abandon even the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and consciously or unconsciously wish to apply certain bourgeois ideas to guide socialist literary and artistic creation and academic research. They then proceed to launch absurd "criticism" of the principles of democratic centralism, communist morality, the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain and so on. Certain people even deny the nature of socialist society in the current stage. A trend of laying no stress on social effect has appeared in literature and art circles, while there has been public circulation of certain works catering to vulgar tastes which titillate the senses and have bizarre plots. Some works which vilify the four basic principles have even appeared. And when articles that criticize these things setting out the facts and talking reason are published, certain people have the gall to cry "Don't do so much beating!" It is therefore very necessary to clarify the relationship between the "double hundred" principle and the guiding ideology. As we know, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a scientific system composed of a whole series of basic principles. It is the serious and principled world-outlook and scientific methodology of the proletariat, and it is characterized by linking theory with reality and seeking truth from facts. Stalin said, theory divorced from practice is empty theory, while practice unguided by theory is blind practice. Implementing the "double hundred" principle and promoting socialist science and culture is itself a kind of social practice, and it naturally needs to be guided by theory. In particular, the appearance of various trends of thought is an inevitable social phenomenon at a historical turning-point, and certain erroneous viewpoints and one-sided slogans will always create a certain degree of ideological confusion, which will not benefit stability and unity. For instance a few people talk about "frameworks," and "forbidden zones," and some take an erroneous view of the current nature of Chinese society, and so on. Fundamentally speaking, all these things touch on the issue of whether we want Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology for the "double hundred" principle. That is, they are issues of whether to uphold dialectical and historical materialism and scientific socialist theory, and of whether to uphold the doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat and party leadership. If people insist on saying that these things are "frameworks," then it should be said that they are a kind of "framework." This is because "the ideology of the ruling class in every era occupies the ruling position." (Marx and Engels: Feuerbach) The founders of Marxism certainly did not mince words on this point. Principles, therefore, are certainly not forbidden zones. If we stress the "double hundred" principle in isolation from the party's fundamental program and the state's socialist nature, we are bound to embark on bourgeois liberalization.

Some people hold that capitalist economics, culture and ideology constitute true freedom without any restrictions imposed or guidance required. This is a misunderstanding that results from being misled by superficialities. In fact, can any one of capitalist politics, economics, foreign policy, culture and education system, literary and artistic creation ideology and so on do without guidance by the bourgeois world-outlook? From the literature and art renaissance and the enlightenment movement at the time when the bourgeoisie seized political power up to postwar Keynesianism, the so-called "stream of consciousness" and the "abstract school" in literature and art creation, where was the general framework of the bourgeois world-outlook ever transgressed? In the same way, our socialist science and culture must also have as guidance a scientific world-outlook that can represent the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the laboring people, and that is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is solemnly written into our state Constitution, and both emancipation of the mind and the "double hundred" principle have been put forward under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and under party leadership and in accordance with the actual situation in our country in the present stage, and in particular in accordance with the development characteristics of the ideological field. How could they be lifted beyond the scope of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought? And how could they actually be set against party leadership?

Some people ask, doesn't Marxism, too, need to develop in practice? How can it develop if it is placed in the leading position? True, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is not dogma but a guide for action. It comes from practice and is tested by practice, and will also constantly develop in practice. However, developing Marxism-Leninism certainly does not mean negating its basic principles, as certain people think, and still less does it mean making a fresh start. The basic theories and guiding principles of Marxism are not obsolete as a scientific world-outlook and methodology. So long as we take a little care, we can discover that many of the contents of those strange arguments and absurd theories that negate the four basic principles and are relished as "fashionable theories" by certain innocents have by no means transgressed the bounds of those fallacies criticized and rebutted here and there in the Marxist-Leninist classics. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, when Martinev and company in the Russian party were preaching the fallacy "we workers do not need Marx and Engels," Lenin replied: "We completely take Marxist theory as our basis, because for the first time it turned dreams about socialism into science, laid a solid foundation for this science, and marked out the road we should follow for continuing to develop and carrying out detailed research of this science." Of course, Lenin also said: "We certainly do not regard Marxist theory as an immutable and sacred thing that cannot be touched; on the contrary, we profoundly believe that it has only laid the foundation for a type of science, and if socialists do not want to lag behind real life, they must press this science forward in all sectors." As Newton was able to create something "by standing on a giant's shoulder," we can only ceaselessly approach objective truth and develop and enrich Marxism in practice by advancing along the Marxist road. Apart from causing confusion and making mistakes, we cannot achieve anything if we talk about "development" in isolation from the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism.

Secondly, it is also essential to uphold the leading position of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in light of the development characteristics of the socialist ideological sphere. There similarly exist two different kinds of contradiction in the ideological sphere which is determined by the socialist economic basis, and those are, large numbers of contradictions among the people, and contradictions between the enemy and ourselves in remnant ideology. Moreover, ideology is relatively independent. The old ideology of feudalism and capitalism will not disappear immediately, and in the wake of China's ever-expanding international contacts, the decadent ideology of the modern bourgeoisie will constantly attack us by various channels. For instance some time ago an erroneous trend of thought arose which censured the four basic principles while waving the banners of "striving for democracy" and "demanding freedom." This was a reflection of this struggle in ideology.

To persistently take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the weapon to criticize all kinds of erroneous ideas is therefore extremely important for promoting the great cause of the four modernizations and for preserving the fundamental interests of the great majority of people. With regard to the large numbers of contradictions among the people which have also existed for a long time, these are mainly reflected in ideology as an ideological struggle between progressive and backward and between correct and incorrect, and the great majority of these are problems of understanding, even if some of them involve people who have doubted the four basic principles or wavered over them. We should therefore take a cautious approach in criticizing erroneous trends of thought, implement the principle of clearing people's thinking, apply soft breezes and mild rains, set out the facts, speak reason, seek truth from facts, convince people by reason, and avoid oversimplifying things. At the same time we should understand that "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" itself implies bringing democracy into play and carrying out mutual criticism and exchange of views; we cannot sweepingly and unanalytically regard all criticism and guidance as "hats and sticks" and reject criticism. Therefore, only if we pay attention to these two points can we insure that the "double hundred" principle will develop in a healthy way under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and within the scope of upholding the four basic principles.

#### CENTRAL MEDIA FOCUS ON SEAPORT OPERATIONS

##### Interview With Official

HK170845 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Jun 81 p 1

[By Wen Haiho--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Slow-berthing in China's major seaports has been largely reduced in the last 2 months; elimination of freighters and cargoes piling up can be expected in July.

In an interview with CHINA DAILY yesterday, Vice Chairman of the State Economic Commission Guo Hongtao said: "Compared with the end of March, the number of freighters waiting to unload at the end of May was 66 less than for April. Previous reductions on such a scale were rare."

Slow-berthing was serious in the second half of 1980, becoming worse the first 3 months this year. According to March figures, vessels waiting offshore to be unloaded averaged 2 and 1/2 times more than port facilities could handle.

#### JAMMED

Guo attributed the problem to shortages of deep-water wharves, poor management, lack of coordination between different departments as well as inadequate loading and unloading facilities. Moreover, irrational scheduling of import-export transport also contributed to worsening the situation.

"Freighters carrying foreign goods often arrived at the same time, which made it hard to do anything about turning around the jammed up seaports," Guo said.

This partly is a legacy of the past, the main reason being the rapid development of trade with other countries.

He said: "It is a problem in our advance and we should be able to solve it in the course of time."

In mid-March, a leading member of the State Council who wished not to be identified, experts and heads of government offices made a 50-day inspection tour of major seaports like Dalian, Qingdao, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin, and others.



They worked out concrete measures to raise transportation efficiency and reduce jamming by gathering and then putting into effect good and practical suggestions from workers and technicians, according to Guo.

With improved management and by strengthening labor discipline, existing facilities are being put to full use, labor efficiency has gone up and cooperation between local governments, foreign trade agencies, seaports and transportation services have been put under the control of a unified leading body.

According to Guo, among the measures taken, one is to arouse the workers' enthusiasm. The job responsibility system, which has been introduced among the peasants and brought good results, has helped dockers to earn more pay after doing more work.

Guo said that to make up for the present lack of deep-water wharves, dockers have used floating operations to ease congestion. Other measures include opening up more hatchways and adding three or more working lines on freighters as well as organizing extra loading and unloading teams employed from among collective-owned enterprises. Workers or peasants who can work on the docks in their spare time.

#### IMPROVEMENT

Good results have been brought about by having a sufficient work force to carry out parallel loading and unloading operations simultaneously.

Close coordination between ports, railways, highways, inland waterways, trade agencies and other organizations has also played an important part in improving the situation.

However, Guo said that the fundamental solution is building more deep-water wharves. Right now great efforts are necessary regarding regulating transportation with respect to foreign trade, so that existing loading and unloading facilities are used fully and the overcrowding of ships docked in seaports can be done away with.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK220638 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Surmount All Difficulties, and Go On Making Breakthroughs"]

[Text] Cargo and freighter congestion is a problem that has existed at our ports for a long time. It can be said to be a longstanding, big and difficult problem. Are there any ways to remedy this state of affairs, other than increasing our investment and building more docks and berths? Can the situation there be mitigated as soon as possible? The answer we found in our experience at Lianyungang is "yes."

As a result of "closing our door" and neglecting the construction of our ports for a long time, most of our ports are backward in equipment and short of berths. They therefore cannot meet the ever-increasing demands of our external and internal trade. Shall we passively wait and let things take their own course? No, of course not. At present, as soon as the problem of developing production is mentioned, we frequently meet two different responses: One is demanding investment, equipment and materials, crying out loudly about difficulties, complaining at others, passively waiting and completely giving up making any efforts. The other is trying to find ways actively and positively, daring to take responsibility, and making decisions promptly and resolutely. We advocate the latter attitude. We should not keep on having meetings, discussing and studying matters without the courage to take a step ahead in our practical work and without solving any particular problems. We should encourage the spirit of surmounting all difficulties and making breakthroughs. As an example, in Lianyungang the longstanding, big and difficult problem of cargo and freighter congestion at the port was recently solved through strengthening unified command, making a comprehensive and coordinated use of railways, port and trading facilities and arousing the masses to tap potentials.

A port is a unit that requires combined operations of many sectors, departments and types of work. The difficulties it encounters in its work are, indeed, more complicated than those encountered by ordinary factories, mines and enterprises. If any one sector of department develops trouble, the normal progress of all transportation and production will be disrupted. For instance, if the major departments, namely, port administration bureaus, railway departments and trade departments, do not cooperate closely with one another and make concerted efforts, and if there is no authoritative commanding organ to coordinate relations among different sectors, the efforts to decongest the ports will definitely fail. This was precisely where we failed to do a good job before. Some comrades think more in terms of "departmental ownership" and "regional ownership." When problems arise, they will not think of the interests of the state and the people first, but they will begin to complain and blame one another. Problems that could have been readily solved in the beginning have been left unsettled for a long time. Therefore, to decongest the ports, it is necessary to reform the thinking, work styles, systems and even structure; overcome departmentalism; and take the overall situation into consideration.

This is an urgent need to improve our port administration. At present management, labor, planning and business administration are all comparatively backward. At some ports the proportion of frontline stevedores is dropping, the loading and unloading on the docks is going on slowly, and there is serious waste in both manpower and equipments. Facing this situation, some of the leading cadres at the ports are still content with fulfilling their plans and exceeding their assessed capacity, instead of actively studying and adopting measures to speed up loading and unloading. At the ports where administration is reinforced, efforts should be made to tap the existing potentials so as to fulfill their transportation task. This can be achieved for instance at some ports through opening more hatchways or through developing barging.

In labor management, the piece rate wage should be systematically and gradually introduced for stevedores. In cases where the piece rate wage is not applicable, the reward system should be improved accordingly. Cargo and freighter congestion will gradually be remedied, so long as through hard endeavour we succeed in making the ports serve the ships and offices serve basic-level units, and in making all the port contribute to decongestion.

Cooperation between railway departments and ports is a key to relieving cargo and freighter congestion at the ports. If freight cars and ships are well coordinated, the handling capacity of the port will be greatly increased. In their contracted effort to decongest the port the railway department in Lianyungang actively cooperated through improving their work of their own accord. For example they insured the supply of the empty cars and tarpaulins the port needed. They sent the cars ahead of schedule so that this time the stevedores did not have to wait so long for them. This played an important role in decongesting the port. It is necessary to clearly stipulate that the railway departments should serve the ports which are open to foreign countries. As long as the ports have an adequate handling capacity, the railway departments should expand accordingly. In no way should we allow the port cargo handling capacity to be affected by the inadequacy of railway departments. In order to ensure cooperation between freight cars and ships, railway departments should sign contracts with the ports. Both sides should abide by the contracts and give rewards or penalties as needed.

Some times too many unscheduled ships and too much cargo arrive at the ports owing to inadequate foreign trade plans. This problem should also be solved. Ships arriving and leaving at the same time will inevitably bring about port congestion. The export departments should make a unified balance of the goods exported and imported. The nature and destination of the goods and must be clearly marked. For the purpose of balancing the coming and leaving of ships, external transportation can be managed on the principle of "balancing at two levels and centralized management."

It will be possible to solve the problem of cargo and freighter congestion once and for all, if the monthly plans of arrivals of ships in various ports made by the foreign trade departments, the maximum capacity of loading and unloading of various ports put forward by the transportation departments and the maximum capacity of railway and water transport to carry goods away from the ports put forward by the railway and water transportation departments are combined into a common balance. This will ease delay or decrease the flow of imports that we have no capacity to unload.

To solve the problem of cargo and freighter congestion is an urgent matter. We can no longer watch with our hands folded the foreign exchange of our country being thrown into the sea for nothing. Recently, the leading comrades of the State Council have taken the lead to make thorough investigations into our ports and railways, and solved problems as soon as they were found. This is a method we must vigorously encourage. The provinces and municipalities where ports are situated must assign responsible cadres to lead unified and powerful port decongestion units. When problems arise, departments concerned under the State Council and units where ports are situated should trace the source of the problem to their subjective thinking. They should recognize and uphold the arbitration of local authorities. Whether in readjusting the economy or in developing production, the spirit of surmounting all difficulties and making breakthroughs must be advocated in all our factories, mines and enterprises.

#### FOREIGN TRADE VICE MINISTER VIEWS READJUSTMENT

OW220720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--China's foreign trade volume will continue to increase during the period of economic readjustment, but there will be changes in commodity structure for both imports and exports, writes Vice-Minister Jia Shi of foreign trade in the July-August issue of the journal CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE. Emphasis in imports will be put on modern technology and key items of equipment suitable to China's conditions, Jia Shi writes. China will import technical know-how in production, equipment manufacturing expertise and enterprise management, cooperate with foreign firms in designing and making products and engage in joint exploration of resources.

Import of equipment and materials for capital construction will be reduced as a whole due to cutbacks in capital investment and discontinuation and postponement of certain major import projects. However, there will be increases in the import of materials, technology and equipment for modernizing existing industries, agriculture, energy, building materials, communications and for advancing science, education, culture and public health. More consumer goods for the domestic market will be imported.

Exports will increase steadily along with the growth of production and industrial manufactured goods will gradually gain in proportion. The export volume of farm products, native produce, animal by-products and foodstuffs will also be increased, but will constitute a lower proportion of the total exports.

There will be no increase in the export of oil in the next few years. Energy exports will not increase until China can solve the problems of the exploration and exploitation of oil and the transportation of coal, which will take a fairly long time. But the exports of mineral and chemical products will be increased on the basis of increased production. And export of machinery and electrical products will also expand.



After economic readjustment, the vice-minister says, China's foreign trade will grow even faster. The reason behind this is that the readjustment of the relations between agriculture, light and heavy industries will enable the state to give more support to agriculture and light and textile industries which provide China's main exports. Import trade will expand accordingly to meet production and construction demands and increased market demands resulting from developed economic construction and improved living standards of the people through the economic readjustment.

Construction of new railways and port facilities during the readjustment period will provide favourable conditions for the development of the external trade. "Through economic readjustment," Jia Shi says, China's national economy will embark on the road of coordinated development and this will create conditions both for the expansion of China's import and export trade and for the increase of international economic exchanges. China's external trade prospects are indeed good."

#### RULES FOR GRADUATE STUDENT ENROLLMENT SET

OW150633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0023 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--This year China will enroll 10,000 graduate students studying for a master's degree in the country and 1,500 graduate students taking overseas preparatory courses. The national forum on enrolling graduate students held recently in Beijing by the Ministry of Education has put forward rules governing the enrollment of graduate students studying for a master's degree in the country and graduate students taking overseas preparatory courses in 1981.

The rules state that the selection of graduate students studying for a master's degree in the country and graduate students taking overseas preparatory courses shall be carried out in a coordinated manner. The sign-up date is 16-20 July. The examination shall be conducted on 12, 13 and 14 September.

The rules stipulate that graduate student applicants this year must be graduates of regular courses from institutes of higher learning (including graduating students of regular courses from institutes of higher learning, namely, students under a 4-year system graduating in the spring of 1982), or equivalent educational level, who are in good health and are not over 35 years old (born after 1 February 1947). Personnel on post may apply to take the test with the approval of their employing units. Personnel who are at an equivalent education level on post must file a report on their self-study together with a written statement from their employing units certifying their level of education as the equivalent to graduates of regular courses from institutes of higher learning; they shall be issued permits to take the test upon verifying that they definitely meet the examination requirements. The graduate students shall be tested on five or six subjects including political theory, foreign languages, a basic course, a specialized basic course and a specialized course.

The selection of graduate students taking overseas preparatory courses shall be carried by a small number of designated key institutes of higher learning and research units throughout the country. The test subjects and questions for the graduate students taking overseas preparatory courses are similar to that prepared by the selecting units for enrolling the graduate students studying for a master's degree in the country but higher scores are demanded for foreign language tests.

The rules stipulate that the period for graduate students, released from work for the pursuit of a master's degree shall in general be limited to 2-3 years. For graduate students on post, the time limit may be extended correspondingly by 1 year. The preparatory study period for graduate students going overseas shall be 1-2 years. All graduate students, regardless of category, shall be assigned work by the state under a unified plan and based on needs once they have completed their studies and upon returning to the country after completing their studies abroad.

BEIJING PAPER CITES PENG ZHEN ON CIVIL LAW

OW131046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--According to a ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINA LEGAL SYSTEM NEWS] report, the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee recently held a forum on the "(draft) civil law" to discuss revisions to be made to the second draft copy of the "(draft) civil law of the PRC."

Comrades Yang Xiufeng and Tao Xijin, vice chairmen of the Legislative Affairs Commission and responsible persons of the nucleus group in charge of drafting the "civil law," presided over the forum. Attending the forum on invitation were jurists, professors, judicial workers, economic workers and comrades who have long been leaders in rural areas and industrial plants.

Drawing up a civil law is a major event in perfecting China's legal system. Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, pointed out that "civil law" is a basic law. In drawing up a "civil law," it is necessary to proceed from the nation's reality, carry out serious investigation and study, sum up China's experience in legislative work and consult related material of foreign countries in order to draw up a socialist civil law that suits China's conditions.

Since its establishment in November 1979, the "civil law" drafting group of the Legislative Affairs Commission has carried out investigation and study, held 338 investigation meetings, drawn up tentative articles, solicited comments concerning these articles, and completed in August 1980 the first copy of the "(draft) civil law," which consisted of 501 articles, to serve as a basis for soliciting comments. After soliciting the various provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and autonomous regions, as well as various ministries and committees under the central government, for their comments, the civil law drafting group drew up a second copy consisting of 426 articles of the "(draft) civil law" by making revisions to the first draft. At the forum, everyone expressed the view that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the nation's political and economic situation has become better and better. They maintained that a "civil law" is urgently needed to meet requirements of the current socialist modernization program and judicial work, and it is needed by the masses; they also maintained that a "civil law" is the desire of the nation's 1 billion Chinese.

In discussing the second copy of the "(draft) civil law" at the forum, comrades all aired their views and offered many fine suggestions in the interest of further revising the "(draft) civil law."

RENMIN RIBAO CITES NIE RONGZHEN ON PRACTICAL WORK

OW181150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--According to a RENMIN RIBAO report, Comrade Nie Rongzhen pointed out in a recent letter to the State Council's Bureau for Scientific and Technical Cadres: At present, in promoting scientific and technical cadres, some units put undue stress on the works and academic papers published by the cadres concerned; however, they do not pay much attention to their ability to solve practical problems and their actual contributions. Because of this, some scientific and technical cadres are unwilling to work at the forefront and do not wish to devote much effort to their daily work. Instead, they concentrate mainly on writing academic papers. It is true that the comrades engaged in theoretical study have to write academic papers, and those engaged in technical work may also do so if they have gained something from their work or if they have made inventions and innovations. Nevertheless, they should not see the writing of academic papers as their goal. If a scientific or technical cadre sees the writing of academic papers as his goal, he is cherishing an impure motive. It is even more erroneous to put undue stress on academic papers as a criterion for promotion.

Under the influence of this trend, it is said, some medical doctors are unwilling to treat out- and in-patients, and some teachers do not wish to teach in the classroom or help with extracurricular activities. Furthermore, some scientific and technical workers concentrate on writing academic papers rather than use their brains to solve the practical problems encountered in production. This fact indicates an impropriety in the criterion used by some units to promote scientific and technical cadres.

According to Comrade Nie Rongzhen, emphasis should be placed on a man's ability and political integrity when viewing criteria for his promotion. First, we should see how well he does his job. It is also important to see if he follows his work assignment and undertakes the practical work willingly at the forefront. In evaluating his ability, we should first look at his professional expertise. If a worker has acquired the technical expertise of an engineer through doing practical work, he should be promoted to engineer even though he has written no academic paper. On the other hand, if a scientific or technical cadre fails to solve the problems within his field of work but is bent on writing academic papers, he should be criticized and educated.

#### PLA ACADEMIES IMPROVE PERSONNEL TRAINING

OWI02024 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0751 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Adhering to the orientation of training personnel who are both Red and expert, PLA military academies and schools have made efforts to reform teaching methods in order to raise the quality of teaching. In the past 4 years, they have trained more than 100,000 military and political commander cadres, who are capable and morally strong, and specialized technicians for the Chinese armed forces.

Proceeding from reality, the PLA military academies and schools have adopted important measures for reforming teaching materials in order to raise the quality of teaching. The various academies and schools have paid attention to informing student commanders about modern military science and technology in the course of their education and training. In addition to strengthening the study of foreign armed forces, the history of World War II and of the PLA, and the study of commanding combined forces and strategy, the academies and schools have run military science and technology courses, compiled materials on modern military science and technology and educated students in specialized fields such as modern weapons, military satellites, electronic countermeasures, night vision techniques, lasers, automation in commanding troops and military meteorology. The navy's submarine school has added courses on operational research, military science and technology, English, underwater survival techniques, and [words indistinct]. In addition, it has increased class time for such courses as higher mathematics, general physics, electronics and electronic computers, thereby expanding the scope of knowledge and improving the quality of teaching. This not only enables graduates to assume leadership in navigation, observation and communications, torpedo and mine departments but enables them to do other work if they desire to change their profession.

Most of the graduates of the PLA military academies and schools have been able to do their work well. They have not only acquired specialized scientific and technological knowledge and military skills but have been taught the PLA's fine traditions and work style. They cherish ideals, are morally strong, observe discipline and have become useful personnel who are Red ideologically, have a good work style and are proficient in their military skills.

#### MILITARY COMMISSION COMMENDS JINAN ARMY HERO

OWI30151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Jinan, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--The central Military Commission issued an order on 7 June, conferring Sun Jiajin with the honorary tile of "good fighter who sacrifices his life to save another person." The Jinan PLA units held a solemn meeting in Jinan today to confer this title.



Communist Party member Sun Jiajin was a squad leader of a certain regiment under the PLA Qingdao Garrison Command. When he was training militiamen to throw grenades in Youli commune of Jiaonan County, Shandong, on 19 December last year, he gloriously laid down his own life to protect a militiawoman in danger.

Entrusted by the central Military Commission, Xiao Wangdong, first political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, read the order at the meeting and presented the medal for hero and model, first class, and a certificate to Sun Jiajin's father Sun Zhuansong and mother Yang Mingguai.

The order issued by the central Military Commission pointed out: Sun Jiajin was an outstanding fighter nurtured by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. He studied hard revolutionary theories, followed the examples set by heroes and exemplary characters like Lei Feng, fostered the thinking of wholeheartedly serving the people and promoted the lofty revolutionary spirit. The central Military Commission called on the whole army to learn from Comrade Sun Jiajin in conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in following the examples set by revolutionary predecessors and heroic characters, and in firmly fostering the proletarian world outlook. It called on the whole army to learn from him in warmly cherishing the people, in uniting with comrades, in remaining selfless and impartial, in upholding principle, in fearing neither hardship nor death and in dedicating itself to the revolution. It urged the whole army to follow him by bearing the whole situation in mind and in subordinating the interests of the individual to revolutionary interests, in having one's feet firmly planted at one's own post and in working hard so as to dedicate oneself to building a modern and revolutionary army.

Chang Renhong, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, read the resolution adopted by the party committee of the Jinan PLA units in learning from the "good fighter who sacrifices his life to save another person."

Fan Chaoli, deputy commander of the Jinan PLA units, spoke at the meeting, calling on commanders and fighters of the PLA units under his command to warmly respond to the call issued by the central Military Commission, to learn from Comrade Sun Jiajin, to build the army into an ironclad Great Wall safeguarding the motherland and to contribute to turning the army into the pace setters who will develop a spiritual socialist civilization.

Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Shandong, spoke at the meeting. He hoped that the Communist Party members, CYL members and cadres throughout the country will closely link their efforts in learning from Sun Jiajin with their practice to carry forward and develop the traditions of the army cherishing the people and the people supporting the army, and combine their efforts to strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people with the "five stresses" and "four beauties" in order to develop a spiritual socialist civilization.

Sun Jiajin's sister Sun Kiarong and the militiawoman whose life was saved also spoke at the meeting, expressing their determination to carry forward the martyr's behests and march forward by following his steps. More than 2,000 people, including the local party, government and army leading comrades, the representatives of commanders and fighters of the Jinan PLA units and the representatives of the martyr's home town, were present at the meeting.

PLA ENGINEERING CORPS CARRIES OUT READJUSTMENT

OW170151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--Conscientiously implementing the policy of readjustment of the national economy, the PLA Capital Construction Engineering Corps has carried out reductions in its personnel and expenditure, while increasing its production and incomes, in an effort to make more contributions to the state.

From March 1979 to June 1981, in accordance with the demand for readjustment of the national economy, the Capital Construction Engineering Corps reduced the number of personnel by as much as 1/5. According to statistics from the engineering departments, work completed in 1979 by the PLA units engaged in construction and installation tasks on the coal, petroleum, chemical industry, hydropower, highway and transport, metallurgy and other fronts increased by 5.8 percent over 1978, and that completed in 1980 increased by 4.8 percent over 1979.

The industrial reserves [gong ye chu liang 1562 2814 0328 6852] delivered in 1980 by the PLA uranium mine prospecting units exceeded those delivered in past years, and all the economic indices fulfilled by these units were records. The PLA hydrogeological units prefulfilled by 6 months their surveying and prospecting tasks, covering 1.95 million square kilometers and finding rich underground water resources in some areas in the northern, northwestern, southwestern, central-southern parts of the country which has suffered from protracted droughts and water shortages. The profits turned over by these units to the state in 1980 amounted to nearly 20 million yuan.

PLA NAVY PARTY MEMBERS CITED FOR ACHIEVEMENTS

OW211922 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0141GMT 21 Jun 81

[By XINHUA Reporter Huang Caihong]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--On the eve of the 60th founding anniversary of the CCP, over 4,000 party members of various PLA naval units have been selected as outstanding Communist Party Members. Most of them have diligently studied modern military science and technology, actively engaged in training reform or promoted technological innovations to modernize the PLA.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the People's Navy has entered a new era of development and continuously equipped its units with modern vessels. To master the advanced technical equipment, the vast number of Communist Party members in the navy have "regarded it an honor and pleasure to learn more techniques and make greater contributions in building the navy." They have led other cadres and fighters to diligently learn modern military science and technology.

Over 120 Communist Party members of a certain flotilla of guided missile boats of the East China Sea Fleet went to study technology of modern equipment in factories and at guided missile bases and from engineering and technical personnel. They compiled "Operation and Uses of Naval Vessels" and 10 other manuals on management of technical equipment, which have been issued to the various naval units, and trained a large number of technical personnel. The flotilla achieved outstanding results in nine live guided missile firings and has become an advanced unit in technical study and management of naval equipment.

Many of the North China Sea Fleet's high and middle-ranking leading cadres are veteran party members. To rapidly master modern military science and technology, they have led flotillas out to sea, organized large flotillas for oceangoing training, studied new situations in modern warfare and reformed training methods for naval vessels.

To enable commanders and fighters to rapidly master modern military techniques, Xong Yun, Communist Party member and chief of the operations and training sector of a certain submarine unit, made repeated revisions in the tactics, direction and organization of submarine warfare. He has been called by sailors "a man dedicated to reform." To familiarize himself with the performance of and training methods for domestically produced new fighter plane, Zhang Lianfu, deputy commander of a certain aviation regiment of the South China Sea Fleet, read large amounts of information and many articles, both domestic and foreign, on training and directing high-altitude and high-speed fighter planes. He first test-flew the aircraft himself and then summed up the training experience in his "Directing Take-Offs and Landings of the New Aircraft" and "A Study on Aerial Battle for the New Aircraft" [xin ji zhong kong zhan yin dao tan suo 2450 2623 4429 4500 2069 1714 1418 2232 4792], thus paving a new path for unit flight training. The pilots praised him: "With such a fine party member leading us, the modernization of our units will surely succeed."

In unit modernization, a number of advanced scientific and technological workers, sailors who are capable technical innovators, and experts in equipment renovation have emerged from among party members in the navy. Over the past 3 years, over 120 scientific research achievements have won prizes from the PLA or from the navy, and party members have participated in over 90 percent of these scientific research projects. Among the 35 research personnel of the naval engineering college who have been awarded for their efforts in 13 research projects, 30 are Communist Party members.

#### STATISTICAL BUREAU NOTES SERVICE TRADES PROSPERING

OW191248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--At the end of 1980, there were 13,959,000 people in China working in commercial, catering and other service trades, a 14.6 percent increase over 1979, according to the State Statistical Bureau. Among them, 9,268,000 people are now working in retail shops and catering and other service trades, a 17 percent increase over 1979, a bureau spokesman said.

To change the labor structure and develop various service trades is one of the tasks of China's current economic readjustment program, the spokesman said.

At the end of 1980, more than 5 million people worked in the state-owned retail shops and catering and other service trades, accounting for 54 percent of the total in the field. People in the collective-owned or individually-run retail shops and catering and other service trades represented 36 percent and 10 percent respectively, he said.

The 1980 statistics show that 897,000 people operated their own shops, catering centers or service centers, triple the 1979 figure.

In recent years, China has taken steps to develop individual economy in commercial, catering and other service trades. Individual economy has been regarded as a subsidiary to the public ownership socialist economy. During the 1966-1976 period, individual economy was cut off as "the tail of capitalism," he said.

There were more than 2 million retail shops and catering and service centers in 1980, a 42 percent increase over 1979. Each retail shop provided services to 672 people in 1980, compared with 852 in 1979, he said. The number of people served by each catering center and service center was reduced by 51 and 47 percent respectively.

The bureau spokesman said that the rapid development of commercial, catering and other service trades still could not meet the country's economic growth and growing purchasing power. He said to restore the normal situation, an additional several million people should be added to these trades. He said this is also a way to provide work for those who are awaiting jobs.



ANHUI CIRCULAR URGES EFFORTS TO COMBAT DROUGHT

OW210255 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Report on urgent circular issued on 19 June by the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and people's government]

[Excerpts] The circular says: In recent months, most of Anhui Province has had very little rain and has been suffering from a serious drought. Recently the high temperatures have evaporated a large quantity of moisture, drained water in many rice paddies and caused cracks in rice paddy soil. Rolling of leaves, withering or even seedling damage have taken place in dry field crops and industrial crops. Rivers and reservoirs have dried up in some mountainous and hilly areas. It is a crucial moment now; early rice is blooming and forming ears and peasants are rush-planting summer crops. To overcome drought and reap good agricultural harvests this year, the following urgent instructions are hereby issued:

1. The party committees and governments at all levels should regard the present struggle to combat drought as their central task above all other tasks. They should carry out widespread propaganda and education, thoroughly mobilize the masses, abandon the thinking of waiting for rain and fearing hardship, display the spirit of unity in water consumption and in combating drought and wage a successful struggle to combat drought. The leading cadres should be in the forefront to direct combating drought, help in solving problems and give impetus to the struggle to combat drought.
2. We should combat drought to rush-plant crops and protect the seedlings with all possible means. We should combat drought in a comprehensive way and concentrate our efforts on protecting major crops. Our stress is to strive to protect the more than 10 million mu of early rice. The area of late rice to be planted should be decided by the water supply situation. Localities with a water shortage should resolutely shift to dry field crops and should not lose good opportunities by waiting for rain. We should rush-plant soybean, corn and sweet potato crops and ensure the survival of all planted crops.
3. It is necessary to use all water sources and water-drawing equipment to combat drought and protect seedlings.
4. It is necessary to use the limited quantity of diesel oil to ensure good harvests of early rice.
5. All trades and professions should make great efforts to support the struggle for combating drought.
6. While mobilizing all forces to combat drought, we should also draw lessons from the past and should not slacken our vigilance and material preparation for preventing floods.

NANJING PLA UNITS HOLD FORUM ON PARTY LEADERSHIP

OW201926 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] First Secretary Guo Linxiang and other responsible persons of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units invited some party members and cadres of the headquarters, political and logistics departments of the units to a forum from 16 to 18 June to help the party committee check on the implementation of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and to discuss such questions as how to strengthen the building of party committees in army units.

Since the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the principal leading comrades of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units have conscientiously implemented the "guiding principals for inner-party political life," have often gone to lower-level units to listen to the opinions of the masses and have made constant efforts to strengthen and improve party leadership. To further strengthen the ties between the party and the masses and do a good job in the building of party committees, these leading comrades called a special forum of office cadres on the eve of 1 July [the anniversary of the founding of the CCP] to solicit criticisms and suggestions.



Those present were department directors, section chiefs, staff officers and other cadres. (These personnel have a wider contact with the masses as well as a better understanding of the implementation by party committees of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life and of the requirements of army units.")

In accordance with the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," those present expressed their views on the following six aspects: implementation by the party committee of the line, principles, policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; selecting and training cadres; promoting democracy within the party and strengthening the collective leadership of the party committee; showing concern for the well-being of the masses and maintaining close ties with them; studying new situations and solving new problems according to actual conditions; and waging a struggle against various erroneous tendencies.

Paying close attention to their views, Comrade Guo Linxiang discussed with them specific measures to put these views into practice in order to improve party leadership.

#### SHANGHAI WORKERS URGED TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

OW210505 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] On the morning of 20 June, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government held a meeting on exchanging experiences in implementing the guidelines of the national industrial and communications conference. The meeting was held to mobilize the broad masses of cadres and workers in Shanghai to display enthusiasm, make concerted efforts, further increase production, practice economy, increase income and work hard to fulfill this year's production plan and revenue task for Shanghai. Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice Mayors Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua and Pei Xuanbei attended. Also present were some 1,700 others, including the responsible persons of various committee, offices, bureaus, wards, counties and companies under the municipal government and some major industrial plants. The meeting was presided over by Vice Mayor Chen Jinhua.

At the meeting, the representatives of eight units made reports on their experiences and methods of implementing the readjustment policies and the guidelines of the national industrial and communications conference, actively readjusting the product lineup, doing good jobs in production and achieving economic results. The eight units were the Shanghai municipal enamelware and vacuum flask industrial company, the Shanghai oil refinery, the first bureau of industry, the machine tool company, the wool and bast fiber company, the bureau of shipbuilding, the port office and the bureau of handicraft industry. Comrade Han Zheyi delivered an important speech at the meeting.

He said: In the first half of this year, various units in Shanghai actively implemented readjustment policies and the general situation is good. However, some problems still exist as the revenue plan and the planned profit target turned in to higher levels have not been well fulfilled. He called on the cadres and workers to further display enthusiasm and increase production in the second half of the year.

Han Zheyi said: At present, all trades and professions should seriously consider market demands and make all efforts to increase production according to demand. It is necessary to strengthen political and ideological work and improve management and production order. It is a very arduous task to push industrial production forward, and we are bound to encounter many difficulties. We must enhance our vigor to overcome the difficulties and make great accomplishments. Both the cadres and the workers should enhance their vigor. We surely can push production forward if all cadres and workers display enthusiasm.

Han Zheyi also pointed out that the cadres should firmly improve their work style and go to the grassroots level to provide direct leadership. They should properly handle bonuses and make the bonus an impetus to production. While paying great attention to this year's production, they should prepare for next year's production.

Comrade Wang Daohan also delivered an important speech at the meeting.

HUNAN PROVINCIAL DECISION ON LEARNING FROM MARTYR

OW191420 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts of the decision of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress and the Hunan Provincial People's Government on learning from (Guan Tongsheng)]

[Excerpts] Comrade (Guan Tongsheng), cadre of the Qidong County Public Security Bureau, fought heroically, tenaciously and fearlessly on 28 May in the struggle to capture the gun thieves. He put up a life and death struggle against the criminals in spite of the serious wounds he suffered, and he fought to the end. By displaying his dauntless communist revolutionary spirit he won the admiration and praise of the broad masses of the people and set an example for the people throughout the province.

Comrade (Guan Tongsheng) was a native of (Helong) brigade, (Yuanliping) commune, Qidong County. He started work in 1971 and became a CCP member in 1972. He was 33 at the time of his death.

Comrade (Guan Tongsheng's) life was a glorious fighting life. He fulfilled with blood his pledge to dedicate his life to the cause of communism. He wrote a magnificent chapter of serving the people wholeheartedly by sacrificing his life.

To publicize Comrade (Guan Tongsheng's) heroic deeds, the Ministry of Public Security, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress and the provincial people's government have decided to confer on him the following titles of honor: first-class model hero, fine CCP member and revolutionary martyr. Also, activities will be launched to learn from him.

PREPARATIONS BEGINNING FOR HAINAN UNIVERSITY

HK220311 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] With the agreement of the Ministry of Education and the approval of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, Hainan has decided to start preparatory work for the establishment of Hainan University. The preparatory committee held its first meeting on 20 June to discuss and study the preparatory work.

Hainan University will be a comprehensive university to be established on the basis of expanding the existing Hainan Normal College. It will meet the needs of opening up and building Hainan. It will offer courses in 12 subjects and specialties including arts, science, agriculture, medicine, and teacher training, and train specialists for teaching, scientific research, engineering and technology, economic management and so on. These specialists will have all-round moral, academic and physical development and possess a relatively high level of specialization. It has been demanded that the university formally start student enrollment in autumn 1983.

With the approval of the provincial people's government, Comrade Luo Tian has been appointed director of the university preparatory committee. There are 18 members of the committee, whose director is Luo Tian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and first secretary of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee. Comrades Xiao Huanhui, Zhao Guangju, Lin Shulan, Huang Dafang and (Shi Zhan) are vice chairmen of the committee. It is planned to hire a number of well-known personalities and patriotic Overseas Chinese to take part in the preparatory work so as to mobilize the enthusiasm of people of all circles and the Overseas Chinese for promoting education in their native place.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG TREASURY BONDS--Since the State Council decided to issue treasury bonds, many units, rural communes, cadres, staff and workers in Guangdong Province have vied with one another in purchasing them. According to preliminary statistics, the province has purchased treasury bonds which are worth some 225 million yuan, overfulfilling the purchase quota allocated by the state to the province. The places and units which have overfulfilled their purchase quotas are Foshan, Meixian and Shaoguan Prefectures, Guangzhou, Shaoguan and Shenzhen Municipalities, the provincial communications department, the provincial forestry department, the provincial petrochemical industry department, the provincial coal department, the provincial machine building department, the provincial public health department, the provincial bureau of higher education, the Overseas Chinese farms administrative bureau, the provincial construction material bureau, the provincial meteorology bureau, the provincial electrical industry bureau, the provincial salt company, the provincial science and technology committee, the office of the provincial CCP Committee, NANFANG RIBAO and YANGCHENG WANBAO. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Jun 81 HK]

HUBEI POWER TRANSMISSION LINE--Work started 19 June on installing a 500,000-volt power transmission line across the Chang Jiang between Wuchang and Hanyang in Hubei Province. The pylons on the two banks of the river are 135 meters high. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 81 OW]

HUBEI WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECTS--Hubei has made headway in building water conservancy projects since liberation. There are now 6,280 small water reservoirs, some 1,400 water regulating gates and more than 3,000 hydropower stations. There are also 31 million mu of farmland in the province that will give stable, high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 81 OW]

HUNAN ANTIPOLLUTION PROJECTS--The Hunan Provincial People's Government has set a deadline for the completion of 66 projects for preventing the pollution of the Xiang River by industrial wastes. According to the provincial government's instruction, 25 of these projects must be completed this year. With the completion of the 66 projects, 50 million dun of waste water, 100,000 dun of slag and 400,000 dun of coal ash produced annually by various industrial plants will be properly disposed of instead of going into the river. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jun 81 OW]

HUNAN NONSTAPLE FOODS--Nonstaple foods consumed by the people of Hunan Province have risen remarkably. Last year the total sales of nonstaple foods by commercial departments amounted to 2.36 billion yuan, averaging 45.80 yuan per capita. About 44 percent of the people's food expense last year was spent on buying nonstaple foods, as against 30 percent in the 1960's. To meet the growing demands for nonstaple foods, a number of meat-processing plants, bakeries and dairy products plants have opened. There are now 102 wineries operated by units at or above the county level. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 81 OW]

HUNAN RURAL PUBLICATIONS MEETING--A provincial meeting on publications work in the countryside was held from 10 to 16 June in Changsha, Hunan. Over 400 representatives attended the meeting. They stressed the necessity to provide more books and reading materials to the countryside so that the rural people will have more nourishment for their minds. Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and other provincial leaders addressed the meeting. Before the conclusion of the meeting, Shang Zijin, vice governor of Hunan, and other leaders presented awards to advanced units and individuals in rural publications work. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jun 81 OW]



GUIZHOU RALLY STRESSES IMPROVING PUBLIC ORDER

HK220249 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the Guizhou Provincial and Guiyang Municipal CCP Committees held a mobilization rally on 20 June to promote a comprehensive cure in tidying up public order and dealing blows at the sabotage activities of criminal elements in the Guiyang area. Attending the rally were principal responsible comrades of provincial, municipal and district offices, departments, committees and bureaus, of the trade unions, CYL and women's federation, and of large factories, mines, and other enterprises, various units, colleges and middle schools, cultural troupes, and neighborhood offices and police stations, totalling 1,400 persons. Leading comrades of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government and military district, and Guiyang Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees and garrison attended the rally.

Provincial CCP Committee Deputy Secretary Wu Shi first conveyed the spirit of relevant central instructions. Comrade Jin Feng, member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, gave a mobilization report. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Governor Su Gang made a speech.

The rally held: since the municipal CCP Committee's mid-April conference on promoting a comprehensive cure in tidying up public social order in the Guiyang area, under the leadership of party committees at all levels the public security and political and legal departments have taken steps to step up the work of cracking cases and strengthen management of social order. However, there has still been no marked turn for the better in social order. All kinds of factors and forces sabotaging social stability still exist to a serious degree. There are still many weak links in carrying out a comprehensive cure in tidying up public order, and the development of the work is very uneven. The leadership at all levels must therefore attach a high degree of importance to this problem.

In accordance with the spirit of the central instructions and in connection with the current problems, the rally made specific arrangements for work in the next period and put forward the following specific demands:

1. The whole party must mobilize and the party committees must attach importance to the work. The No 1 men of party committees at all levels must grasp it personally.
2. Further launch the masses and put into effect combinations of the leadership and the masses and of the dictatorship organs and the mass line.
3. Grasp the work of carrying out a comprehensive cure and promote basic-level work. We must institute the method of having the factories, mines and other enterprises responsible for their workers, the neighborhoods responsible for youths, schools responsible for their students, and parents responsible for their children. We must help them to take the right road and develop into people of use to the four modernizations.
4. Concentrate forces to deal hard blows at the sabotage activities of criminal elements. The key targets are those few criminals who commit murder, theft, rape, arson, bombings, and other crimes that seriously endanger social order. We must in particular concentrate on instigators, habitual criminals, and leaders of gangs of thugs. We must deal severely and rapidly with major criminals.
5. The public security departments, procuratorates and courts must both restrain and coordinate with each other. They must work jointly on certain major cases and ensure prompt detection and prosecution and public trials. These cases must be handled with severity and speed.



## Radio Commentary on Public Order

HK220252 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "Strengthen Social Order and Promote the Modernization Drive"]

[Excerpts] At present the people throughout the province are working in concert to build the socialist four modernizations. However the remnant elements of the gang of four and all kinds of criminals and lawbreakers who desire to see the world in chaos commit murder, theft, snatching, rape and troublemaking to sabotage social stability. Hence, resolutely dealing blows at all kinds of criminal activities, taking sanctions against criminals and preserving social order constitute an indispensable way of ensuring the four modernizations.

We must rely on the forces of the dictatorship organs and also on the force of the masses to preserve social order. So long as the dictatorship organs and the mass movement are closely combined, there will be a rapid turn for the better in social order.

At present we must step up propaganda and education in the socialist legal system in a planned and appropriate way in order to preserve social order. In this way the cadres and masses can gradually understand the relevant laws and regulations and know how to recognize illegal and criminal behavior. They will thus strengthen their concept of the legal system and spontaneously abide by law and discipline. At the same time we must apply the principle of clarifying people's thinking and strengthen education for youths and juveniles, to enable them to spontaneously boycott all kinds of erroneous trends of thought and corruption by decadent bourgeois ideology, and to spontaneously boycott all kinds of sinister trends. In this way the factors for crime can be reduced, the criminal elements can be effectively isolated and hit, and the political situation of stability and unity can be consolidated.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON ELIMINATING FEUDAL SUPERSTITIONS

HK200924 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 81 p 3

[Commentator's article "Eliminating Feudal Superstitions and Feudal Clan Activities"]

[Text] Letters from readers Zhou Shu and Lan Zhu show that feudal superstitious practices and feudal clan activities still assume serious proportions in certain areas. These activities still assume serious proportions in certain areas. These activities not only have a harmful effect on the masses of people's physical and mental health but also jeopardize life and property. This also gives some undesirable social elements and counterrevolutionaries a chance to disrupt rural stability and unite and interfere with the socialist modernization of the countryside. This should arouse the attention of all areas.

To eliminate the influence of feudal thinking and the influence of feudal remnant forces and get rid of feudal superstitions and feudal clan activities is a long-term arduous task. Comrade Mao Zedong said: These Four Authorities--political, clan, religious and masculine--are the embodiment of the whole feudal-patriarchal ideology and system, and are the four thick ropes binding the Chinese people, particularly the peasants. After we achieved national victory, the problem of political power could be considered to have been thoroughly solved. But several other "ropes" binding the peasants, though subjected to criticism and attack in the anti-feudal struggle waged after liberation, have remained as problems not completely solved. Especially after the establishment of cooperatives, the spearhead of rural struggle was directed mainly at capitalist, The effort to continuously eliminate feudal ideas was relaxed. This, coupled with Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" vigorous efforts to promote feudal facism under the slogan of fighting capitalist restoration, accounts for the continuous existence of feudal superstitions and feudal clan activities in some areas.

As far as ideology is concerned, the principles put forward at the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee calling for emancipating the mind, setting the machinery in motion, seeking truth from facts and advancing in unity mean that we must persist in proceeding from reality, using proletarian ideas to educate the people and emancipating the masses from the ideological shackles of feudalism and capitalism, so that they can unite as one and make concerted efforts in the struggle for the realization of the four modernizations. Therefore, to eliminate the influence of feudal thinking and get rid of feudal superstitions and feudal clan activities is necessary in carrying out the general and specific policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and cannot be treated lightly.

The key to the elimination of the influence of feudalist ideas in the countryside lies in strengthening education. We must conduct propaganda and education among the masses in a planned manner. We must provide education in the fundamental principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, education in the social development of mankind, and education in atheism and scientific and cultural knowledge. In conducting education among the masses, we must proceed from local conditions and combine educational programs with typical examples. We should use propaganda materials that are simple and easy to understand. We must adhere to the guideline of making things clear and persist in positive education. We must guide people patiently and reason things out. In no way can we repeat the previous erroneous practice of exaggerating every mistake made.

Basic-level party organizations must regard opposing feudal superstitions and feudal clan activities and promoting socialist civilization as an important part of ideological and political work. Communist Party members, CYL members and office workers should be atheists and must consciously resist the invasion of feudalist ideas. They are especially not allowed to get involved in feudal superstitious practices and feudal clan activities. Those who do so must be subjected to criticism and education. If they refuse to correct themselves after being subjected to education, they should be disciplined. We must help the masses distinguish between religious faith and feudal superstitions and between traditional practices and customs and blind faith in spiritual or godly powers. We must strengthen education for those people who live on superstitions and enable them to take up productive labor and other normal trades. Concerning those people who organize and exploit feudal superstitious practices and secret societies to mislead the public, swindle money out of others and endanger others' lives and who exploit clans to cause trouble and disrupt stability and unity, we must deal with them according to the law, depending on the circumstances of the case. Only in this way can we consolidate and carry forward the excellent situation of stability and unity and ensure the smooth progress of modernization.

#### SICHUAN PAPER ON BRINGING CRIMINALS TO JUSTICE

HK200251 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Report on 20 June SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Deal Severe and Rapid Blows According to Law at People Who Commit Serious Crimes"]

[Excerpts] The article says: In the course of tidying up social order, to punish severely and rapidly according to law murderers, thieves, rapists, arsonists and other criminals who seriously sabotage social order is the requirement of the current situation in the struggle against criminal elements and of upholding the people's democratic dictatorship and preserving the interests of the state and people. It is also the strong demand of the masses.

The public security organs and the people's procuratorates and courts must speed up the procedure of handling cases, improve the quality of their work and ensure the prompt cracking of cases and bringing of criminals to justice. In this way we can frighten the criminals, uphold uprightness and protect the masses' interests.

The article says: In dealing severe and rapid blows according to law at people who commit serious crimes, we must base our work on the facts and take the law as our guiding principle. The people earnestly hope that the comrades of the public security departments, procuratorates and courts will boost their revolutionary spirits and work fast and well. They must ensure that evidence is ironclad and strictly act according to the law.

FORMER TIBETAN CHIEF RESETTLES IN SICHUAN

OW190742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Chengdu, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--Su Yonghe (Tibetan name: Doje Basang), former tribal chief of the Tibetan autonomous prefecture of Aba, Sichuan Province, recently renounced his Canadian citizenship, resettling in Chengdu, Sichuan's capital. Su, 72, had been appointed after liberation, the deputy secretary general of Sichuan's Aba Prefecture, a member of the Sichuan Provincial People's Council and a deputy to the provincial People's Congress.

In 1957, he went on a pilgrim trip to Tibet and, the next year, reached India, where he lived 14 years. In 1972 he took out Canadian citizenship.

In October 1980 he returned to Sichuan for a visit and saw his six children and many of his grandchildren. Four of his children are graduates of the Central Institute for Nationalities. He visited temples, factories and communes and met with party and state leaders Ulanhu, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancan. In December Su renounced his Canadian citizenship and returned to Sichuan, settling in Chengdu.

In May, he was invited to the third session of the fourth Sichuan provincial committee of the CPPCC and was elected Standing Committee member. "I will contribute my remaining years to China's four modernizations, the unity of Tibetan and Han nationalities and the reunification of the motherland," he said.

XIZANG GOVERNMENT SUMS UP READJUSTMENT WORK

HK220204 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpts] According to XIZANG RIBAO, in order to implement the spirit of the national industry and communications conference, the regional people's government recently summed up the situation in implementing the eight-character principle, and called on the industry and communications front to further implement the readjustment principle, relax the economic policies and fully launch the masses to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditure, aiming at improving economic effect, and strive to fulfill this year's communications, transport and industrial production plans.

The industry and communications front in Xizang has initially carried out economic readjustment by implementing the eight-character principle, especially since implementing the important central instructions on work in Xizang and eliminating leftist errors in economic work. There has been definite progress in this work and the results have been relatively good. However, it is necessary to realize that the region's economic readjustment has only just started, and that there are still certain problems in industry and communications. In particular, the production tasks in the second half of the year are very heavy. Hence, the industry and communications front must continue to eliminate the influence of leftist errors, further promote national economic readjustment, and strive to fulfill this year's production tasks.

The regional people's government pointed out: In carrying out economic readjustment, it is necessary to adopt a scientific and truth-seeking approach and continue to eliminate leftist influences. It is necessary to pay attention to gradually rationalizing the economic structure, the management system, and enterprise organization, and embark on a new road of economic development suited to the actual conditions in the region. The task of readjustment in the region remains very heavy, and it is necessary to step up investigation and study, map out readjustment schemes in a truth-seeking way, and carry them out cautiously and steadily.



The tasks of economic readjustment on the industry and communications front this year are to continue to strengthen communications and transport, develop nationality handicrafts and small hydroelectric stations, and continue to do a good job in closing, suspending or amalgamating factories or switching them to other production.

The regional people's government demanded: It is necessary to further relax the economic policies in order to promote industry and communications production in the region. It is necessary to correctly understand the relationship between strengthening centralization and enlivening the enterprises. Industry and commerce should support and make allowances for each other, hold consultations, and closely cooperate to develop production and enliven the markets.

The regional people's government pointed out: Although the region has achieved certain successes in industry and communications this year, total output value, production of many products, and freight transport volume did not complete the plans. Production costs, input consumption, and losses all showed increases. Some units increased output without increasing income. We must launch the masses, boost our spirits, and work hard to increase production and practice economy and increase income and economize expenditure. We must work hard to improve economic effect.

We must correctly implement the bonus system, and strictly pay bonuses according to the regulations of the state and the autonomous region. We must resolutely curb phenomena of indiscriminate bonus payments. We must teach the workers to overcome the mercenary viewpoint, arouse their feelings of responsibility as masters of the house, do well in production safety, and reduce accidents to the minimum.

#### YUNNAN SCHOLARS STUDY ANCIENT NAXI HIEROGLYPHICS

OW220306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--"The Manual of Naxi Hieroglyphics," one of the most interesting forms of ancient script created by a minority nationality in China, will be published soon, according to the June issue of CHINA PICTORIAL. The manual was written by Fang Guoyu, professor of history at Yunnan University and a Naxi scholar.

The Naxi people, a tiny minority with a population of 230,000, live in Yunnan Province's Lijiang Prefecture on the banks of the Jinsha River. Since ancient times, the Naxis have been nature worshippers and their religious leaders were known as "dongba" shamans.

During the Naxi's slave society stage of historical development in the 7th century, the people invented a series of symbols called "marks on wood and stone." These were actually precursors of the Naxi hieroglyphic dongba script which reportedly came into being in the late Tang Dynasty by the end of the ninth century. It was used by dongba shamans to write religious books, and by scribes to record events, keep accounts or write letters.

The dongba script marks a transition stage between pictographs and ideographs. Linguistic symbols are few in number but there are many sounds. A few symbols can often represent a good many phrases or sentences.

The Naxi hieroglyphic script still remains at a primitive stage and retains its original form. Thus it is a valuable research aid to determine how writing was created and developed in other languages of the world. It is also invaluable as a key for the study of Naxi history, religion, culture and art.

The dongba religious books contain many legends, myths, narrative poems, folk rhymes and proverbs, written in dongba and geba, a system of phonetic symbols created by later dongba disciples. It is now being translated into Han, the language of China's major nationality. The first sentence of the dongba "genesis" says, "In antiquity, the sky and earth were as one and gods and goddesses rule the universe." A former dongba shaman has joined the work of compilation and translation of dongba religious literature, in an advisory capacity. The national library in Beijing and the Lijiang County cultural center house the largest collections of dongba religious literature.



YUNNAN RIBAO ARTICLE ON CURRENCY WITHDRAWAL

HK171512 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 81 p 3

[Article by the investigation group of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee's finance and trade department: "Actively Organize the Withdrawal of Currency From Circulation and Promote Economic Readjustment"]

[Text] Summary: It is a very important problem in implementing the policy of readjustment to strictly control irrationally putting currency into circulation and actively organize the withdrawal of it from circulation, so that a balance will be achieved between finance, credit loans and materials. Though the financial revenue and expenditure of our province as well as the withdrawal of currency in the first quarter of this year was quite good, it must not be a reason for us to lower our guard and become careless, because more currency will be put into circulation in the second half of the year with the purchasing of agricultural and sideline products. To withdraw currency from circulation, we must first pay attention to selling of consumer goods which is the material basis, especially paying attention to organizing the market for those that can be readily sold. Second, we must do a good job in service trades and develop enterprises such as services, agencies and tourist trade; and third, do a good job in credit withdrawal by increasing deposit points, collecting separate funds and outstanding credit loans that have become due so as to adjust and balance the contradictions between the social purchasing power and the quantity of commodities that can be supplied. [end summary]

To maintain a right proportion between the circulation of currency and the quantity of commodities that can be supplied is an important sign of coordination in the development of the economy. The balance between putting and withdrawing currency in circulation will promote production, bring about a brisk market and stabilize prices. Otherwise, the imbalance will hinder the development of production, cause prices to rise and lead to inflation. This is why we adhere to a stable currency system in our country and organize the withdrawal of currency in order to maintain price stability by developing production and increasing the quantity of commodities that can be supplied. At present, it is a very important problem in implementing the policy of readjustment to strictly control the putting of currency into circulation and to organize the withdrawal of currency from circulation so as to achieve balance between finance, credit loans and materials.

Some comrades however, do not recognize that it is an arduous task before us to readjust our national economy. They have only seen the bright side of the economic situation and what we have achieved in withdrawing currency from circulation, and failed to see the other side, that is, the difficulties and deficits. It is right that our present economic situation is good. It is the result of resolutely carrying out the party Central Committee's policy of further readjustment. But it is entirely wrong if we are satisfied with our financial revenue and expenditure in the first quarter of the year and what we have achieved in the withdrawal of currency from circulation, and lower our guard and become careless. Generally speaking, the withdrawal of currency in the first half of the year is a net withdrawal in comparison to the total amount of currency that has been put into circulation, and in the second half of the year, it will be quite the opposite, because more currency will be in circulation in order to purchase agricultural and sideline products. Therefore, in order to achieve initiative in our economic work for the whole year, we have to try our best to withdraw as much currency as possible in the first half of the year. We must also take note at the same time that the currency we have put into circulation in 1980 was 1.7 times that of 1979 and set a new high, but the quantity of commodities that can be supplied has not been increased accordingly. This has made the circulation of currency exceed the supply of commodities. In addition, what is a great latent purchasing power is the savings deposits in both urban and rural areas which have reached 670 million yuan. So, it is most unreasonable to sit back and relax after we have made some achievements in the first few months of this year. Instead, we must continue our efforts to withdraw currency from circulation.

In order to withdraw currency from circulation, we must first pay attention to selling commodities, because the currency withdrawn by selling commodities covers more than 70 percent of all currency. Commodities are the material basis for the withdrawal of currency. And to do well in supplying commodities, it is fundamental to promote production, especially the production of consumer goods. This is decided by the purpose of socialist production. Livelihood is of primary concern to all men. Comrade Chen Yun said: "The ultimate purpose of construction is to improve people's livelihood." Only when a rich array of commodities are produced to meet people's needs in food, clothing, daily necessities, housing and transportation will the state be able to carry out an exchange with the masses through these consumer goods. In this way, not only the people's material and cultural life will be satisfied, but also a large amount of currency will be withdrawn from circulation. In line with the material resources and market conditions of our province, in consumer goods production, we must stress the purchasing and producing of more nonstaple foodstuffs such as pork, beef, mutton and birds eggs, while in industrial products, stress the production of commodities like bicycles, sewing machines, radio sets, cigarettes, sugar, silk, woolen cloth, spices, leather, arts and crafts and iron and wooden furniture. At the same time, attention must be paid to the production and management of small commodities such as children's wear, shoes and hats, small hardware and articles for daily use. Along with the development of society, the social purchasing power and the structure of consumption are also changing. The people now demand a greater variety of commodities in design and color and high standards of quality. But there are very few varieties of consumer goods produced in our province and some have fallen short of specifications. They cannot satisfy the needs of the masses. Since some of our products have no varieties at all and are of poor quality, they are not even marketable. So, it is necessary to greatly increase the production of consumer goods that can be readily sold so as to increase our capability in withdrawing currency from circulation.

As the production of consumer goods is being developed, it is still necessary for all trade departments to open up the channels of commodity circulation, reduce the links in circulation and expand the sales network, so that more commodities can be sold at a faster speed and the ideology of being unwilling to sell is overcome. Meanwhile, in accordance with the rapid increase of the purchasing power in the rural areas, we must also expand sales in these areas and send more commodities and industrial products to the countryside. This is an important aspect of stabilizing the market and withdrawing currency from circulation. On the other hand, it is also necessary to make an inventory of warehouses and change those "dead" goods into "live" goods so as to accelerate the circulation of funds by actively selling old stock at reduced prices and reducing the idle funds. It is also necessary to increase the withdrawal of currency by allocating tobacco, cigarettes, sugar and tea to other provinces according to plans and allocate from other provinces consumer products that can be readily sold in our province to meet the needs of our market. Moreover, we must also make use of locally earned foreign currencies to import some raw materials, semifinished products and spare parts so as to produce more high- and medium-grade products for the markets and to withdraw currency from circulation.

Second, we must do a good job in service trades for the withdrawal of currency. It is necessary to tap both new trades and new financial sources and develop all kinds of services, agencies and the tourist trade and other undertakings in the cultural, art and public health spheres, so that the withdrawal of noncommodity currency will be increased. The development of service trades will not only make things more convenient for the people, but also will be good for the settlement of people who are awaiting assignments and increase the income of those engaged in the service trades. The Kunming travel service company has received about 2,400 visitors and earned more than 48,000 yuan during the short period of only more than half a year since it began its tourist business both in and outside the province in October last year. The portion of profits turned over to the state was over 7,800 yuan.

There are seven workers in this company, so, the average profit turned over to the state is more than 1,000 yuan per capita. This is a very good thing for the state, the enterprise and the individuals. The weather is always warm in our province and the scenery is attractive. There are also many scenic spots and historical sites, which are favorable for us to develop as part of the tourist trade. Therefore, not only will we continue to do a good job in receiving foreign visitors, but also to actively develop domestic and provincial tourist trade. Though the investment in this field is not much, profits can be readily made. It will also help the people to broaden their outlook and feel proud of their motherland. Moreover, it is also an effective way to withdraw currency from circulation. We must grasp it seriously.

#### BRIEFS

XIZANG'S MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES--According to a report in the nationality unity journal, as the party Central Committee's directive on Xizang work has been implemented, a number of Han cadres have been transferred from Xizang to their own provinces and the structure of the cadre force in the region has undergone an important change. Tibetan and other minority nationality cadres have shouldered the important duties of county and municipal cadres. According to statistics, by the end of March this year, the number of minority nationality cadres at and above commune level in the region was some 36,900, accounting for about 60 percent of the total number of cadres throughout the region. Leading people at and above prefectural and municipal levels are basically and mainly Tibetan cadres. Party committee secretaries of 64 counties and prefectural people's governments or revolutionary committees are Tibetan and other minority nationality cadres. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 May 81 HK]

XIZANG RURAL MEDICAL SERVICES--Lhasa, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Tibet, in the last 10 years, has established 508 hospitals with 1,200 beds throughout the vast area's 74 counties. Before 1951, Tibet had a single Tibetan traditional-medicine hospital. In the early 1960's the people's government began opening county hospitals, and, since, 1970, well-equipped hospitals with modern facilities have been built throughout the region. The government has also opened 1,300 clinics in people's communes and trained more than 5,000 barefoot doctors. Tibet now has 6,600 medical personnel, half of whom work at or below the county level. Hospitals provide training courses for the personnel and more than 1,000 of them have been sent for further training to hospitals throughout the rest of China. Most of Tibet's outpatient clinics provide traditional medical services. Annual production of Tibetan herbal medicine has grown to 300 varieties and 60,000 kilograms. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 12 Jun 81]



CRIME IN BEIJING DISCUSSED AT SEVERAL MEETINGS

## Meeting on Public Order

HK220546 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] To strike blows at crimes and uphold social order in the capital, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the municipal people's government held a conference yesterday afternoon to study and discuss the three resolutions and decisions on law which were adopted by the 19th session of the NPC Standing Committee. The comrades attending the conference unanimously supported these three resolutions and decisions and held that this was an important measure for putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis. This measure inspires people and conforms to the interests and demands of the masses.

Many problems still exist in social order in the capital. Heinous criminal cases have continuously occurred and made the masses feel dissatisfied and insecure. One of the salient problems is that after criminals sentenced to reform through labor and personnel receiving education through labor escape or are released, they again carry out criminal activities and seriously jeopardize social order. Of the 49 groups and gangs which committed robbery and instigation and were tracked down in the first quarter of this year, 70 percent--34--had escapees or recidivists as their ringleaders and backbone elements. Laws have now been made to deal with the criminals sentenced to reform through labor and personnel receiving education through labor who escape or commit crimes again. Clear provisions have been formulated on the extension of the period of reform through labor, infliction of severe punishment or increase of punishment and cancellation of the criminal elements' urban residence registration. This solves important problems in the release of criminals after arrest, in their arrest after release, and in failure to strike effective blows. The main purpose of these provisions is not to mete out punishment to those persistent criminal elements who seriously jeopardize social order but to send them to the places where they can hardly carry out criminal activities but can receive education and be reformed through labor so that they can hardly commit crimes again. This is beneficial to their education and reform.

The conference pointed out: With a view to seriously implementing the three resolutions and decisions, it is essential to carry out universal and penetrating publicity throughout the municipality; conduct education in the legal system for the masses; further eliminate the remnant poison of anarchism, beating, smashing, looting and corruption of social values which was spread by the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing; and mobilize the masses' enthusiasm to struggle against all kinds of unlawful and criminal deeds, so as to improve social order in the capital and to promote social stability. While continuously tidying up social order in the urban areas, we must further strengthen tidying up of social order in the rural areas.

The conference demanded: The municipal political and legal departments must regard the three resolutions and decisions as the weapon and launch political attacks on the criminal elements who violate the law. They must call on them to plead guilty, accept punishment, confess their crimes, receive reform and begin their life anew. We must strike timely blows at the very small number of criminal elements who commit heinous crimes, such as murder, robbery, rape, gang-rape, arson and bombings, and who seriously jeopardize social order. In accordance with the law, we must inflict punishment on them severely and quickly. Only by doing so can we punish, educate and save a large number of people and narrow the target of attack. Only by doing so can we pacify popular indignation. We must explain the three resolutions and decisions of the NPC Standing Committee to the dependents of the criminals sentenced to reform through labor and the personnel receiving education through labor who escape, so as to encourage them to accuse and expose the escapees and to encourage the escapees to quickly surrender to the police.



The municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the municipal people's government will soon issue a circular, calling on all systems and units throughout the municipality to seriously study and implement the three resolutions and decisions.

Those attending yesterday's conference were leading comrades of the municipal CCP Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the municipal government, including Jiao Ruoyu, Jia Tingsan, Ye Lin, Zhao Pengfei, Feng Jiping, Bai Jiefu, Ye Zilong, (An Ling), Ma Yaoji, Wang Feiran, Guo Xianrui, Lei Jieqiong, Lu Yu and Su Zhan.

#### People's Congress Session

HK220531 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The 13th session of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee which opened on 11 June concluded yesterday afternoon. The session discussed the three resolutions and decisions on law which were adopted by the 19th session of the NPC Standing Committee. The comrades attending the session unanimously supported these three resolutions and decisions. The session held: This is an important measure for putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis. It inspires people and conforms to the interests and demands of the masses.

The session pointed out: Although this municipality has achieved certain results in social order, the serious situation of social order in the capital has not been basically improved. This is mainly because we have not sufficiently understood the seriousness, urgency, long-term nature and complexity of tidying up social order, have not struck blows at the active criminal elements vigorously enough and have not taken measures for a comprehensive cure. At present, the salient problem concerning social order in the capital is that criminals sentenced to reform through labor and personnel receiving education through labor escape and continue to carry out criminal activities after their release. This seriously threatens social order and the masses' normal life.

The session held: With a view to making social order in the capital fundamentally better as quickly as possible, it is essential to conduct education in the socialist legal system for the people throughout the municipality, with study of the three documents on law as the main content, so as to make them known to every household, to the old and the young. It is necessary to create a good social practice of publicizing, observing and upholding the law and struggling against criminal deeds.

The session also listened to and discussed the report of the municipal people's government made by Vice Mayor Zhang Peng on industrial readjustment. The session listened to the report of the municipal People's Congress delegation made by Vice Chairman Ma Yaoji on its visit to Tokyo. The session also approved some appointments and removals.

Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Jia Tingsan presided over the session. Responsible comrades of departments concerned of the municipal government and the standing committees of all district and county people's congresses attended as nonvoting delegates.

#### Jiao Ruoyu on Fighting Crime

OW210330 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--Jiao Ruoyu, second secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Beijing, emphatically pointed out on 20 June: "In order to improve public order in Beijing, we must make great efforts to strengthen the work of the organ of dictatorship and bring into full play the might of the people's democratic dictatorship."

Jaio Ruoyu said: "In our present struggle against crime, we indeed have a problem of not having dealt powerful blows at the criminals. It will not do to rely on a few persons to improve public order. We must rely on the combined force of the organ of dictatorship and the masses to fight a total war. We should sum up our experience and lessons, use the three legal documents adopted by the NPC Standing Committee ["Resolution on Strengthening the Work of Law Interpretation," "Decision on Approving the Death Sentence" and "Decision on Handling Escapees and Recidivists Who Are Under Reform Through Labor or Reeducation Through Labor"] as our weapon and strictly and rapidly punish such criminals as murderers, robbers, rapists, gang rapists, arsonists and bomb terrorists, who seriously jeopardize public order in order to improve public order in Beijing."

Jiao Ruoyu said this in his speech to a mobilization meeting held this morning by the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and people's government for studying, publicizing and implementing the three legal resolution and decisions adopted by the 19th session of the NPC Standing Committee.

Since the three legal documents were promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and people's government have immediately studied them and decided to whip up an upsurge of studying and publicizing them in Beijing. In the last few days, cadres and police of the political, judicial and public security organs in Beijing have taken action first. They have discussed and formulated specific plans for implementing the three legal documents. Some of them have set up leading groups for implementation. The Jianguomen police station has divided up the work and assigned a part to each individual or group of policemen. It has also organized 24-hour patrols by joint public security personnel. On 16 and 17 June, they arrested eight criminals who were carrying firearms and knives.

Some 18,000 persons attended today's meeting. They included Jia Tingsan, Ye Lin and Feng Jiping, responsible persons of party, government and army organizations in Beijing; and representatives of various wards, counties, bureaus, industrial and mining enterprises, schools, mass organizations, central government organizations and PLA units in Beijing. An Lin, Standing Committee member of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and director of the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, also addressed the meeting.

All the comrades present unanimously expressed their support for the three legal documents promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee. They regarded the promulgation of the three legal documents as an important measure for strengthening the socialist legal system in conformity with the interests and demands of the broad masses of people. They pledged to unite to wage resolute struggle against criminals, suppress evil, detect hidden bad people, prevent bad people from becoming active and make bad people fear good people. They pledged to further implement the four instructions on the building of Beijing issued by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and strive to turn Beijing into a national model city in public security and order and morality.

#### HEBEI MINING AREA STRUGGLES AGAINST CRIMINALS

HK220536 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Summary] The Fengfeng mining area CCP Committee in Handan Municipality has taken effective measures to struggle against all criminal elements and achieved remarkable results. "Since the beginning of this year, it has uncovered 14 criminal groups and gangs, cracked 151 criminal cases and detected and cracked 13 extraordinarily big cases. It has also arrested a large number of criminal elements. The detection rate has reached 92 percent. This work has effectively tidied up social order and consolidated and developed the political situation of stability and unity."

The mining area is a place in a semi-urban, semi-rural area where peasants and urban residents live together. The social situation is therefore comparatively complicated. In the previous period, criminal elements often carried out sabotage activities and adversely affected stability in society. To tidy up social order, the mining area CCP Committee has regarded tidying up social and production order as an important task since the beginning of this year.

The committee first reinforced and strengthened the political and legal leadership forces. Three Standing Committee members joined the political and legal leadership groups to promptly look into and handle important cases. The committee has strengthened the readjustment of the political, legal and public security departments to heighten the combat effectiveness of the cadres and policemen.

All large factories, mines and enterprises in the mining area have set up security leadership groups with the participation of their leaders. They have strengthened direction over security work.

In January this year, the mining area cracked a case of robbery and theft involving a gang of 14 persons headed by (Li Liansheng) of (Yangyi) mine. In the course of investigating and trying these criminals elements, it also cracked a further 42 cases. Social order in this area thus became better.

The mining area has also mobilized the factories, mines, streets and rural communes and brigades to vigorously publicize the legal system and conduct education. They have taught parents to do ideological work for the young people and juveniles. In spring this year, after this area cracked a murder case involving a gang of 11 persons headed by (Liu Zhenjiang), some 10 young people voluntarily handed in various kinds of lethal weapons after they had been taught by their parents.

#### SHANXI RIBAO ON IMPROVING INVESTMENT EFFECT

HK161410 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 81 p 3

[Article by economic research office of provincial construction committee and capital construction section of provincial statistics bureau: "We Must Make Great Efforts To Improve Investment Effect"]

[Text] All capital construction projects are geared to satisfy the needs of production and the people's livelihood. When construction projects are launched, they generally have a good aim. Nonetheless, some construction projects, when completed, achieve the desired results, while others go contrary to people's wishes. They get only half the result with twice the effort and sometimes even produce negative results. They not only fail to benefit the people, but also undermine people's interests. They are referred to by the masses as "projects that waste money and manpower."

Since the founding of the PRC, and under the leadership of the party, our province has launched large-scale capital construction projects and scored tremendous achievements, playing a significant role in promoting the continuous development of the economy and the continuous improvement in the material and cultural lives of the people in our province. This was actually something absent in old China and something which old China could not possibly achieve. However, we must also see that, when compared with the people's diligent work, the price of those achievements was very high and the results were very undesirable. We have made the following estimates: If the rate that Shanxi's fixed assets of capital construction made available to the users had reached over 80 percent of the level demanded by the state, then over the past 30 years, 3.4 billion yuan of additional fixed assets should have been amassed. Among the fixed assets already amassed, however, about 3.3 billion yuan failed to display a sufficient role because of the wrong direction of investment, substandard technology, incomplete projects and unreasonable planning. In addition, in regard to those investments in capital construction which have failed to amass any fixed assets, we have actually lost or wasted more than 1 billion yuan. The total of the above three categories amounted to nearly 8 billion yuan. If this huge sum of money had been spent on economic construction or on facilities for the people's livelihood, our economic situation would have been conspicuously much better than what is at present.



On the other hand, if we were to base our estimates on several targets to assess the effect of investment in capital construction and if the construction cycles had reached their potential levels in the past, then during the fifth 5-year plan, an additional 48 million tons of coal should have been produced and an additional 9 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity should have been generated. If the targets of investments on the productive capacities of individual units had reached their potential levels in the past, then the amounts of chemical fertilizers, cement and coal produced and the areas of newly developed irrigated land would have been doubled during the fourth and fifth 5-year plans. If the costs per unit area of houses built had reached their potential levels in the past, then during the fifth 5-year plan, an additional 14.3 million square meters of housing would have been built, among which 7.3 million square meters would have been residential housing. If the proportion of investments taken up by projects currently under construction in relation to the total investments made in the same year had reached its potential level in the past, then 2.5 billion yuan of investment capital would have been taken up in 1980. These situations demonstrate that over a long period of time, our province made very large investments but incurred great waste and scored poor economic results. The situation actually reached an alarming state.

The poor effect of the investments in capital construction has been basically due to the pernicious influence of "leftist" ideology. It has been caused by the fact that people violated the objective economic laws, went beyond the actual possibilities, were overanxious for quick results, ignored the proportionate relationships and failed to maintain a stable development. Secondly, the fact that people failed to act according to the correct sequence of capital construction has also caused very serious harm. In the determination of some large and medium construction projects, a small number of men or even one single person had the final say, without finding it necessary to resort to economic democracy, consult experts and the masses for their views or conduct technical and economic discussions. Moreover, they were free from any economic or legal responsibility even if they caused losses. For some construction projects, by the time they are completed is actually the time they should be scrapped. The losses and waste involved are really shocking. In the capital construction management system, the method of the "supply system" has been adopted and people are reimbursed for what they spend. People do not have any specific economic responsibility and lack the internal economic motive force. The practices of competing for investment funds, striving to launch construction projects, unscrupulously asking for money on the one hand and willfully spending it on the other, and "eating out of the same pot" are quite common. They have seriously impeded the effect of the investment in capital construction and have prevented it from displaying its role. Such a system and methods must absolutely not be continued. We must make a complete break from the "leftist" practices and strive to open up a new road by which we do not have to attain a very high rate of capital accumulation nor make very high investment, but we can score good economic results, greatly increase our social wealth and allow the people to enjoy even more material benefits.

Over the past few years, because of the pernicious influence caused by "leftist" mistakes, some people have still failed to obtain a clear understanding of the great significance of emphasizing economic results in socialist construction. The vicious influence of "settling only political accounts and not economic accounts" has still not been completely eliminated. In capital construction, there is a serious and significant problem that people have ignored making a comparison between the amount of manpower expended and the effective results obtained. People have held that so long as the construction of factory premises and housing is completed, that means a victory won; and that they can just forget about the costs of construction and whether or not the buildings serve any practical purposes. As a matter of fact, this is just a manifestation of the fact that the ultra-leftist ideological trend of "holding victory meetings all the same regardless of whether projects are put into operation or not" frequently preached by the "gang of four" has not been completely eliminated.



Improving investment effect is a point of departure in the readjustment of capital construction. On the other hand, doing a good job of promoting readjustment and reducing the scale of capital construction is a decisive key link for improving investment effect. As a matter of fact, when the scale of construction is too large, production will be elbowed out and the people's livelihood will be adversely affected. When people have to fight a protracted war of attrition for all those projects under construction, the whole economy will be rendered at a passive position and it will be impossible to talk about improving economic results. Therefore, we must at present reduce the scale of our capital construction and make it basically compatible with available capital and materials supplied by the state. We must also eliminate our financial deficits and other hidden economic hazards. These are the short-term objectives of readjustment and they also constitute a premise for bringing into play the investment effect. It must be particularly emphasized that, in reducing the scale of capital construction, we must never reduce only the amount of investment for a certain year without reducing the number of construction projects; nor would we adopt the practice of "trimming and smoothing off everything" and "making a 30 percent discount" for all projects. Otherwise, this would definitely result in a reduced scale but an extended front, causing even more serious waste. The question of readjusting the direction of investment in capital construction is also an extremely significant question. Only a reasonable economic structure can bring about the best economic results. In the past, we one-sidedly emphasized the development of heavy industry and ignored agriculture and light industry, resulting in lopsided development in our economic structure. This has not only impeded improvement in the people's standard of living, but has also resulted in the fact that our heavy industry also lacks a solid foundation and is getting poorer and poorer practical results. Therefore, in light of the demand for a reasonable economic structure, we must gradually increase the proportion of investment in light industry, agriculture, the other weak links as well as other non-productive construction projects. We must do everything possible to stop all "projects negotiated through personal relations" and those "projects determined through backdoor influence." We must vigorously increase the investment in the production and construction of consumer goods through state budget appropriations and various loans. Since these require less investment but can score quick results, they should be able to both satisfy the needs of the people in the urban and rural areas and at the same time comparatively greatly increase capital accumulation and effectively withdraw currency from circulation. This is in fact advantageous to both promoting a readjustment of the economic structure and to enhancing economic results. It can thus be seen that reducing the scale of capital construction and improving the direction of investment is indeed very significant for enhancing economic results.

In capital construction, doing a good job of handling the relations between the overall economic results and the partial economic results is a basic principle which we must follow when enhancing the comprehensive economic results. The partial economic results constitute the gross accounts. We must settle the small accounts because they constitute the basis for our striving for good economic results. We must also settle the gross accounts because they constitute a comprehensive manifestation of economic results. If the relations between the overall and partial economic results are not properly handled, then they will elbow each other out, offset each other and even hold each other back. Even if some partial economic results are improved, judging from the overall situation, the economic results may still not be enhanced. On the contrary, there may even be a serious decline in the overall economic results.

What is worth noting is that, at present, some localities have disregarded the overall economic results and one-sidedly emphasized bringing into play their own superior features. A number of small wineries, tobacco factories and textile mills have sprung up into precipitate action. These small enterprises are technically backward and have poor economic results. They use high-grade raw materials but turn out only low-grade products.

On the other hand, because the supply of raw materials has failed to meet the demand, the productive capacities of some technically advanced enterprises have laid idle. Thus, production by the backward has elbowed out production by the advanced. This is obviously a very great waste. To do a good job of handling the relations between the partial and overall economic results, we must both adopt effective economic measures and at the same time exercise effective administrative intervention.

Carrying out feasibility studies and doing a good job of promoting the preliminary work of construction constitute a significant link in enhancing investment effect. If we do not carry out any feasibility studies and thus make mistakes in planning, overall arrangements and other decisionmaking strategies, we will cause serious losses and waste. We have in fact learned many lessons in this regard. To ensure that we can actually benefit from a construction project when completed, we must conduct serious investigations and studies before the construction project is launched. We must make a comprehensive investigation and analysis of the construction conditions and make a precise forecast of the possible economic results when the project is completed. We must make repeated comparisons of different plans, select the best and confirm that it is feasible before we actually grant our approval for construction. The unit which undertakes to conduct the feasibility study must take full responsibility for the project. If the feasibility study report cannot be put into effect, the circles concerned must bear economic responsibility. As a matter of fact, the more efforts we make in this respect, the surer we can be of success.

To fundamentally improve investment effect, we must also carry out reform in the system of capital construction management. Nevertheless, it is difficult to carry out reform without readjustment and, without reform, it will be difficult to consolidate and develop the achievements of readjustment. At present, in carrying out reform in the capital construction management system, we must attach importance to the popularization and trial implementation of the systems of drawing up and signing contracts and of replacing budget appropriations by loans. The construction enterprises must gradually try out the method of contracting housing construction based on the estimated costs per unit. They must also clearly specify in the form of contracts the economic responsibilities of all parties and make sure that the parties fulfill the quality standards within the time limits as stipulated in the contracts. Through the methods of imposing economic restrictions and launching emulation drives, we should be able to greatly reduce the costs of construction projects and improve investment effect.

#### SHANXI RIBAO ON IMPROVING POLITICAL SITUATION

HK180803 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Seriously Implement the Leading Central Comrade's Instructions on Work in Shanxi and Promote a Fundamental Change in the Province's Political Situation"]

[Text] To seriously implement the instructions of a leading central comrade on work in Shanxi, achieve speed through steadiness in further developing the political situation in the province, which has largely taken a considerable turn for the better, and concentrate efforts on promoting economic work as rapidly as possible--this was the central agenda of the recent meeting of prefectural and municipal CCP Committee secretaries convened by the provincial CCP Committee, and is also the primary task facing us.

Analyzing the situation in Shanxi, the leading central comrade pointed out, thanks to the guidance of the central authorities' principles and policies, to the readjustment of the principal leading cadres in Shanxi, to the relative soundness of the provincial CCP Committee's leadership measures, and to the enhancement of the level of ideological and policy levels among the majority of cadres in the province, generally speaking, there has been a further turn for the better in the province's political situation, and the majority of cadres are in higher spirits, and are politically united with the central authorities.

This assessment is a tremendous encouragement for the party organizations and the cadres and masses at all levels throughout the province, and conforms to the actual situation in our province.

Reviewing the past 6 months, the party organizations at all levels in the province have regarded studying and implementing the central work conference spirit as yet another universal process of education in Marxism. By summing up the experiences and lessons of history, the leaders at and above county-level have laid stress on ideologically clearing away erroneous "leftist" influences and have carried out deepgoing ideological and political work among the cadres and masses. As a result of the leaders at all levels and the cadres and masses have enhanced their ideological and policy levels, and become more spontaneous in implementing the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, in upholding the four basic principles and in maintaining political unanimity with the Central committee. There has been a notable change in their mental outlook. At the same time, various major historical problems that had long affected the province's stability and unity, such as Dazhai, and the rehabilitation of Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan have been basically solved; in particular, the great majority of areas and units have basically completed the work of dealing with problems that arose in the wake of investigatory work. All this mobilized people's activism and stimulated stability and unity throughout the province. There has been new progress in work on all fronts. The changes have been still greater in the rural areas, where various forms of production responsibility system have been introduced everywhere and diversification has been vigorously promoted.

Of course, when we say that there has been a considerable turn for the better in the province's political situation, we are only comparing it with the previous situation. We will have to make still greater efforts and do a lot of hard work in order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better. When affirming the favorable conditions in the province, the leading central comrade also analyzed the unfavorable factors, pointing out that Shanxi was affected for a long time by "leftist" guiding ideology in the party and underwent many upheavals on a relatively large scale; in addition Shanxi is inaccessible, its dwellings are scattered, the standard of education is rather low, and the influence of feudal forces in history was rather extensive. This incisive analysis has hit the nail on the head with regard to the province's protracted backwardness and passivity in work and the lack of stability in the political situation. We must seriously study and appreciate the spirit of the leading central comrade's instructions on work in Shanxi, profoundly remember the experiences and lessons of history, cherish really well this turn for the better, which was not easily come by, boost our spirits, unite for battle, rouse ourselves to catch up, do all our work in a thoroughly sound way and strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the province's political and economic situation.

Correcting the ideological line is the basis of carrying out a correct political and organizational line. The cardinal link in promoting a fundamental turn for the better in the Shanxi situation is to step up study, enhance our understanding, further eliminate "leftist" influence and feudal remnant poison, and maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee. Reviewing and summing up the lessons of history, we see how the province's political situation was unstable in previous years, all kinds of confused struggles went on without cease, sapping people's morale, and much of our work was in a passive state, while the party's correct line, principles and policies could not be implemented well and were actually doubted and boycotted in many places. The main reason for this was that "leftist" influence was very deep. Hence, only by organizing the cadres, especially the leading cadres at all levels, to seriously study in close connection with the state of their thinking and work Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session, to further eliminate "leftist" influence in guiding ideology, and to distinguish between major rights and wrongs in line can we overcome onesidedness, avoid blind action, fundamentally turn chaos to order, spontaneously carry out the party's line, principles and policies and more firmly uphold the four basic principles.



There are two methods of study. One consists of squeezing in time to study while engaged in work, and this could be the normal and main method applied in most cases; the other consists of leaving one's work-post for a concentrated period of study. The leading central comrade proposed that we "could consider expanding the party schools for a time" and transferring cadres there for a relatively long concentrated period of study; this shows earnest concern for the cadres of our province. For many years the party schools in Shanxi have achieved a certain degree of success in cultivating the cadres. At present we should pay attention to summing up experiences, constantly improve the quality of teaching in the schools, and run the schools still better so as to suit the new situation and carry out universal education in Marxism for the cadres.

A correct organizational line is the guarantee for implementing the correct political line. Cautiously carrying out organizational readjustment and doing a really good job in rectifying and building the leadership groups at all levels are extremely essential for further consolidating and developing the situation in Shanxi. In carrying out organizational readjustment, we must pay particular attention to promoting to leadership post's politically-developed middle-aged and young cadres who have good knowledge and are in the prime of life. This is a major affair of very great importance, and is also the heavy task assigned to the old cadres by history. Party committees at all levels must decide on specific measures for this work and get a good grasp of it. As for old and weak comrades who are unable to do regular work, we must resettle them properly in accordance with the upper-level regulations and ensure that they feel the care of the party and government in their political and daily life. As for certain cadres who said or did wrong things due to problems in understanding, we should welcome them so long as they have understood and corrected their errors, and should not turn them away relentlessly. However we must deal severely with a few who made use of their powers to commit serious violations of law and discipline or else stubbornly counteract the third plenary session line and refuse to correct their mistakes.

An urgent task facing the party committees of some places and units is to do a good job in clearing up problems arising in the wake of investigatory work and properly handle problems left over from history, so that the leadership will be able to devote most effort to promoting economic work. Viewing the province as a whole, the work of handling problems left over from history, including the work of clearing up problems arising in the wake of investigatory work, has been basically completed. However the task clearing up these problems is still rather great in certain places and units. It is therefore necessary to assign people to specifically handle this work and to complete it within a time limit. As in solving other problems left over from history, we should deal in a general way in clearing up problems arising in the wake of investigatory work, and avoid going into great detail so long as clear distinctions are drawn in the major issues of right and wrong. We should avoid getting entangled any more in disputes over side-issues. Comrades who presided over or who participated in investigatory work, and also comrades who were investigated in error, must all put concern for the overall situation in the first place. What is the overall situation? It is, to unite and look ahead, work in concert to promote the four modernizations, implement the major principle of the "two furthers" put forward by the central work conference, and develop the excellent situation in Shanxi. With the overall situation in mind, people will regard the interests of the state and people as the most important thing, lay stress on forgiveness and friendship, eliminate misunderstandings, and make efforts in concert to do their work well. What attitude to take toward this overall situation constitutes a severe test of the party spirit and state of mind of every comrade. Anyone able to break away from his narrow-mindedness or to jump out of the circle of individualism or factionalism but who insists on harming the overall situation is bound to change into his opposite.



Party committees, government and popular bodies at all levels must also get a good grasp of building socialist spiritual civilization. This is a major affair of strategic significance. By doing a good job in this respect, we can look for a turn for the better in social order and in party work style, together with the strengthening of work order in the organs and labor discipline in factories, mines and other enterprises, and promote the development of material civilization. The activities of the cadres and masses of the province in learning from Lei Feng and advocating the "five stresses" and "four beauties" and building socialist spiritual civilization have already produced initial results. We must carry out these activities in depth. Leading cadres and party members must be models in building socialist spiritual civilization. While doing a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization, it is also necessary to strengthen social order by tackling the problems in a comprehensive way. There has still been no fundamental turn for the better in social order in Shanxi. The situation in the towns is particularly poor, and the masses strongly object to this situation. The public security departments, procuratorates and courts at all levels must closely cooperate and use the weapon of law to deal effective blows at the sabotage activities of at all kinds of counterrevolutionaries, antiparty and antisocialist elements and criminal elements, to ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

The key to grasping all this work well and continuing to develop the political situation which has already taken a considerable turn for the better, lies in strengthening and improving party leadership and improving the party's combat effectiveness. The party committees at all levels must act according to the "guiding principles," put party democratic life on a sound basis, implement the principles of democratic centralism, and carry forward the party's three great work styles. With the party's leadership strengthened and its combat effectiveness enhanced, it can lead the cadres and masses of Shanxi to run the province's affairs well. Shanxi is one of the old revolutionary bases, and the party members and people of the province have affection for the party and possess fine revolutionary traditions. The people are hard-working and sound. The people of Shanxi have made tremendous contributions both in the years of revolutionary war and during the period of socialist construction. We firmly believe that during the great historical turning-point, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee, the party organizations and people of Shanxi will be able to work with still greater efforts and make new contributions to the motherland's great cause of the four modernizations!

#### TIANJIN CITY STRESSES ECONOMIC COORDINATION

OW212000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0024 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--According to a report by XINHUA reporter Yang Jisheng, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government recently held a meeting of leaders of industry, transport, commerce, finance, banking, supply and commodity price departments on overall coordination in economic work to solve some contradictions among the various departments, jointly work out related policy on enlivening the economy and fulfill this year's plan of turning over profits to the state.

Due to the unreasonable economic management system, various economic departments often argued back and forth over a number of issues and put off decisions for a long time, thus affecting the smooth development of economic work. The Tianjin Municipal People's Government therefore paid great attention to efforts to achieve overall coordination for the purpose of economic construction. It was for this reason that the meeting was held.

Since last year the Tianjin municipal government, on the basis of needs of readjustment and of demands of the various departments, has separately circulated six to seven documents on overall coordination and on enlivening the economy within the limits of the guidelines laid down by the central authorities and of the law. These documents have played an important role in developing the economy.

To bring about coordination in economic work the Tianjin municipal government has made use of the method of viewing things in an overall manner to convince various departments which tend to consider only their own interests. Thus it has been able to quickly solve difficult problems among some departments.

Last year, due to a price increase of pork used as raw material, the cost of producing the Great Wall brand luncheon meat exported by the Tianjin cannery under the No. 1 light industry bureau rose by 490,000 yuan a year. The sale price of this luncheon meat could not be raised whereas the cost of the raw material rose. Who was supposed to pay the 490,000 yuan? The No. 1 light industry bureau, the No. 2 commerce bureau and the foreign trade bureau were all reluctant to bear this cost as it would reduce the profits of their respective departments. The finance bureau also was reluctant to bear the cost as it would affect its own revenue. The bureaus failed to reach an agreement on this as each bureau considered only its own interest. As a result, the luncheon meat cannery was about to have to stop production. The municipal government then stepped forward and asked all the departments concerned to view things in an overall manner. It pointed out: If the cannery is given a 490,000-yuan subsidy so that it can continue normal production it can make a profit of 1.45 million yuan a year. This will not only meet market demand but also benefit the state. After consulting with the departments concerned, the municipal government decided to pay the cannery 490,000 yuan from local financial sources. As a result, the cannery turned out 2,000 dun of canned goods for export and made a profit of nearly 1.5 million yuan.

#### BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL AGRICULTURAL TAXES--To meet the new situation in rural areas where the responsibility system is in use, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Government recently promulgated supplementary regulations on agricultural taxes. The regulations stipulate that poor teams with a per capita income of less than 50 yuan during the 3 years beginning in 1977 be exempt from agricultural taxes for 3 years beginning in 1981. Production teams, regardless of what responsibility system they adopt, will not have their agricultural taxes increased if they increase their agricultural production. Production teams suffering natural calamities will have their agricultural taxes deducted or exempted that year. The regulations note that collection of agricultural taxes is an important matter concerning policies. Governments at all levels must step up leadership and successfully complete the task of collecting agricultural taxes. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 81 SK]

LEADERS VISIT HEILONGJIANG CONSUMER GOODS FACTORIES

SK200300 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpt] According to our reporters, in recent months responsible comrades of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee and people's government took the lead in visiting grassroots units and plants to conduct investigations to promote consumer goods production in a down-to-earth manner. As a result, the production of major consumer goods is expanding on an unprecedented scale.

For many years, our province ignored the light and textile industries and consumer goods production owing to the influence of the guiding principle which gives priority to heavy industries and focuses on steel production. In the economic readjustment, the provincial party committee and people's government conducted comprehensive investigations and, in line with the realities of our province's production and markets, devised both long-term and short-term production plans for consumer goods badly needed by the people. In accordance with these plans, our province will vigorously develop production of 90 consumer goods, focusing on 36 items, including bicycles, sewing machines, clocks, sugar, candy, beer, dairy products, fine wine, linens and synthetic fabrics.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the people's government have assumed responsibility for the production of 36 major consumer goods. Some take charge of textile products. Some monitor food industries. Others are responsible for candy, tobacco and wine production. Still others are in charge of the production of 10 items needed in capital construction.

To fulfill these production plans, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the people's government visit plants to help them solve major problems. Comrade Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei and Chen Jianfei have visited the Dongbei zinc alloy processing plant three times to discuss with plant managers our province's inability to produce 100,000 zinc alloy bicycles by the end of this year.

BRIEFS

JILIN AGRICULTURAL FUNDS--In 1980, Jilin Province reduced and exempted some 25.77 million yuan of agricultural taxes from impoverished production teams, allocated 110.06 million yuan of agricultural funds to complete projects needed to build marketable grain bases--an increase of 5.2 percent over 1979--and spent 21.3 million yuan to support 4,373 poor production teams, 247 of which became more prosperous. The average annual grain output of these production teams increased 36.5 percent over 1979. The average per capita income was 105 yuan in 1980. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 81 SK]

JILIN LIGHT-TEXTILE INDUSTRY OUTPUT--The 1979 Jilin provincial light and textile industrial output value surpassed that of 1978 by 10.07 percent, and 1980's output value surpassed that of 1979 by 18.2 percent. The per year growth rate was 14.1 percent. This surpassed that of heavy industry. In the first 5 months of 1981, provincial light and textile industrial output value surpassed that of the corresponding 1980 period by 9.9 percent. These light and textile industrial enterprises have scored achievements in raising product quality and increasing the variety of products. In the past 2 years, 12 products were ranked as fine quality products by the light industry ministry, 5 textile products were ranked as fine commodities by the textile industry ministry and 36 light and textile industrial products were ranked as fine quality by provincial authorities. These enterprises produced more than 2,000 new varieties of products. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jun 81 SK]

LIAONING COAL DEPOSIT--The Liaoning provincial coalfield geological prospecting company recently discovered a new coal deposit at the Fuxin mining area with an estimated reserve of 400 million tons, doubling the crude oil reserve discovered in this mining area in 1971. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jun 81 SK]



GANSU PEASANTS PRACTICE FULL RESPONSIBILITY IN WORK

OW201958 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0133 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Lanzhou, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--The system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for farm work [da bao gan 1129 0545 1626] has become popular in rural areas east of the Yellow River where natural disasters are frequent. Local peasants happily describe the system of full responsibility as having four advantages over the system of fixing farm output quotas on a household basis.

Since the summer of 1980 Gansu's rural areas have undergone a widespread and profound change. In the spring of 1980, of the more than 110,000 production teams in the province, only 10,000 or more practiced the system of fixing farm output quotas on a household basis or the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for farm work. In the second half of 1980 this number rose to over 70,000. In the 1981 spring farming season, the situation underwent a further change. The system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for farm work has generally been practiced in areas east of the Yellow River where peasants account for 80 percent of Gansu's total rural population.

The reporter has held discussions with the cadres and people in various localities. They think that the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for farm work, an elementary form of the system of responsibility in production, is highly suited to local conditions. They think that it is the only way for poor and difficult areas to end the "three reliances (relying on resold grain for food, relying on loans in production and relying on relief in livelihood)" and hunger and become well-off. They say, as compared with the system of fixing farm output quotas on a household basis, the system of assuming full responsibility is better as it has four advantages over the former:

1. The system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for farm work is straightforward. It is unlike the system of fixing farm output quotas on a household basis under which the peasants have to "deliver the quotas to higher levels and then get their shares back."
2. The system of assuming full responsibility may eliminate many "exorbitant taxes and levies" and ease the commune members burdens. Because the system of assuming full responsibility supersedes the system of work points, it greatly reduces or completely eliminates the burden of sharing work points with any nonproductive personnel who do not work for the production team but receive work points from the team. Moreover, since under the system of assuming full responsibility, the amount of tax in kind and the amount retained for the collective reserve is fixed for each commune member's household at the beginning of the year, it can effectively prevent the higher levels from practicing egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources and prevent production team cadres from "battening."
3. The commune members have greater freedom and power of decision in the farm work.
4. The system of assuming full responsibility is simpler than the system of fixing farm output quotas on a household basis and better suits the level of management ability of the cadres in the various localities.

SHAANXI JUDICIAL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LEGAL SYSTEM

HK191250 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 81 p 3

[Article by Shaanxi Provincial Judiciary Bureau Director Zhang Jingwen [1728 2529 2429]: "An Important Task in Strengthening the Building of the Legal System"]

[Text] Judiciary administration is an important part of judiciary work. A judiciary administration organ is a government work department which administers judiciary building.



It is an organ which is charged with the important task of constantly perfecting and strengthening our socialist legal system in the fields of organization, education, propaganda and assistance.

In his speech entitled "Our Current Situation and Tasks," Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We are short of at least 1 million qualified judiciary cadres including judges, lawyers, judicial officers, prosecutors and policemen with specialized training. In my opinion, we are actually short of 2 million qualified judiciary cadres. There are very few cadres with the relevant specialized training who can become qualified lawyers and judges, have read law, are learned in the law, can enforce the law impartially and are morally up to standards." These words of Comrade Deng Xiaoping have pertinently pointed out a major problem within the current judiciary contingent. For our judiciary administration departments, changing this condition and quickening the pace of building our judiciary contingent are important tasks. With the steady strengthening and perfection of our socialist legal system, our work work of judiciary administration comprises the unified management of education in politics and law, setting up institutes of political science and law, the training of judiciary cadres and qualified law personnel; the promotion of the organizational and professional building of lawyers' association, legal consultative offices, notarial offices, people's mediatory committees and other organizations; taking charge of the tasks of managing and checking on judicial officers, examiners, lawyers and notaries public; taking charge of the task of appointing people as judicial officers, examiners, lawyers or notaries public; and offering guidance to people's jurors, judicial assistants in communes and mediatory organizations in carrying out their professional work. As far as our work of judiciary administration is concerned, the strengthening of giving publicity to the legal system, spreading knowledge of law and strengthening of our cadres' and people's sense of the legal system are our day-to-day tasks which are not to be neglected. The level of the people's sense of the legal system in a country indicates the level of the country's national civilization. Due to the sabotage carried out by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and due to the influence of nihilism over law for a long period of time, we still have the following frequently recurring phenomena: There are laws but they are not followed; personal whims replace laws; laws are overwhelmed by power. Because the masses have not been educated about the laws, some people do not understand how the laws act as a restraint. Therefore, all judiciary administration organs must carry out regular education on the socialist legal system among cadres and the masses through newspapers, radio stations, propaganda boards, photo exhibitions and publishing propaganda materials, so as to enable the people to understand what is meant by abiding by the laws and what is meant by transgressions of the laws to raise their level of consciousness of observing discipline and abiding by the laws.

To guarantee the correct enforcement of state law is also an important task of our judiciary administration organs. An important aspect of perfecting the legal system is the strengthening of various systems of judicial procedures. In particular, it is imperative to establish and perfect the system of judicial procedure which centers on public trials. It is also imperative to constantly perfect and conscientiously implement the jury system, the defense system and the collegiate system. At the same time, all judiciary administration organs must also do well in guaranteeing logistic support including the distribution and management of financial affairs, vehicles, arms, clothing and other materials. With the steady perfection of the legal system, new laws will be gradually promulgated, the new domain of the science of law will be opened up and contacts with international judicial circles will also be increasingly strengthened. All these things must be organized and carried out by our judiciary administration organs.

Some comrades have expressed an erroneous view. They think that with the establishment of public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts, there is no need to set up judiciary administration organs. This erroneous view is caused by their failure to understand the scope of the undertaking and the responsibility of judiciary administration organs.

Although judiciary administration organs, public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts share the same general objectives, their tasks are not identical and the tasks of one group cannot be substituted by the tasks of another group. Public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts are important parts of our state organs under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In accordance with the relevant legal stipulations, public security organs exercise their authority over investigations, people's procuratorates exercise procuratorial authority and people's courts exercise judicial authority. However, the judiciary administration organs are government departments which are in charge of the judiciary administration work. The tasks and responsibility of judiciary administration organs cannot be replaced by the tasks and responsibilities of public security organs, people's procuratorates, people's courts or other organs of the dictatorship. During the initial postliberation period, our party and state attached major importance to the judiciary administration work. At that time, the central government and governments of large regions had their ministries of justice; provincial, prefectural and municipal governments had their judiciary departments or bureaus; and county-level governments also had personnel responsible for managing judiciary organs. The establishment of these organs and the promotion of their work had played a positive role in guaranteeing the correct enforcement of state laws, in safeguarding the country's stability and unity and in promoting economic construction. However, during the 10-year calamity, all the judiciary administration organs, public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts were completely discarded amid the call for "smashing" them. As a result, a large number of cadres of judiciary administration were erroneously dealt with and the socialist legal system was trampled upon at an unprecedented scale. Following the smashing of the "gang of four," to further strengthen and perfect the socialist legal system, the party Central Committee decided to restore the Ministry of Justice of the State Council and to rebuild the judiciary administration organs at all levels throughout the country. This is a major measure which will certainly further promote the work of judiciary administration.

Since the reestablishment of our provincial judiciary bureau a year ago, we have gradually carried out the work of judiciary administration under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee. At present, 10 prefectures and municipalities and 78 counties in this province have established their own judiciary bureaus. There are legal consultative offices in 22 counties and a total of 20 counties have established their own notarial offices. This province has assigned duties to over 1,000 cadres of judiciary administration including lawyers, notaries public, judiciary assistants and judiciary teachers. Legal consultative offices throughout the province and the provincial lawyers' association will answer questions raised by the masses about laws, handle legal documents on behalf of the masses, act as procurators to handle civil cases and act as defenders in criminal cases. Notarial offices in various areas also handle notarial business concerning foreigners. Some notarial offices have handled on a trial basis the notarial business concerning economic contracts, thus playing the role in directly servicing the masses and economic construction. Mediatory organizations throughout the province last year arbitrated over 140,000 disputes which was 7 times the number of civil cases handled by people's courts. In this province, large numbers of personal disputes have been handled in a timely manner at the basic level, thus preventing contradictions from intensifying, reducing the number of lawsuits and major cases and strengthening the people's sense of observing the law. Over the past year, this province has received several international judiciary and lawyers' delegations, thus promoting friendly international contacts in the judiciary field. In short, the administration organs are not dispensable organs. In fact, they have bright prospects. During the current strengthening of the socialist legal system, judiciary administration work will increasingly display its positive role.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO PRC

OW211457 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 20 Jun 81

[News commentary: "Assurance for the Republic of China"]

[Text] While the people in the Republic of China on Taiwan are taken aback by the U.S. decision to sell lethal weapons to the Chinese communists, they welcome President Ronald Reagan's assurance that its feelings about free China have not changed, and that it intends to live up to the Taiwan Relations Act which calls for the sale of defensive arms to Taipei.

President Reagan is an honest man whose words can be trusted. The fact that he again called communism an aberration in his press conference Tuesday indicates that he does not love the Chinese communists anymore than he does the Soviets. However, the people of free China cannot help feeling uneasy about the marriage of convenience between Washington and Peiping because eventual sale of U.S. arms to Peiping will substantially increase the threat of a Chinese communist invasion of Taiwan.

There is only one way to remove that threat in the absence of a mutual defense treaty between the United States and the Republic of China which was terminated last year. That is to help the free Chinese Armed Forces achieve a substantial qualitative edge over the Chinese communist hordes of some 4 million men in uniform.

As of now, we don't know whether Secretary of State Alexander Haig made any promise on the issue to the Chinese communists during his talks with them in Peiping. What we can be certain is that the matter must have been brought up and that Peiping was strongly opposed to the sale of any weapons to free China. We can also be reasonably sure that the sale of American weapons to the Republic of China will continue at least during the Reagan administration.

The question is what kind of weapons the United States will allow the Republic of China to buy. There is no argument that free China's first line of defense lies in the Taiwan Strait. As long as the Republic of China maintains absolute control of this narrow body of water and the airspace over it, the Chinese communists will not make any rash move. It means that the Republic of China's sea and air arms must be greatly strengthened with better ships and fighter jets. We must also have missiles which can reach enemy targets long before they get near Penghu and Taiwan proper.

The seeming calm now prevailing over the Taiwan Strait is deceptive. The moment Peiping is convinced that the free Chinese Armed Forces are no longer in control of the sea and the air separating Taiwan from the mainland, it will try to invade Taiwan to extend communist rule over the 18 million Chinese there. So, the real assurance free China needs from the United States is action, not just words.

PREMIER GIVES INSTRUCTIONS TO FOREIGN MINISTRY

OW191503 Taipei CNA in English 1332 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Taipei, 19 Jun (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan inspected the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Friday morning and listened to a series of briefings on the diplomatic situation of the nation.

The premier arrived at the ministry at 9 am and was briefed respectively by Minister Chu Fu-sung, Vice Ministers Fredrick F. Chien and Edward Y. Kuan, and other department directors. Minister Chu also gave an account of the influences of recent major international affairs on this country.

Afterwards, Premier Sun praised the ministry's officials for their indefatigable efforts in developing relations with other countries since the disruption of diplomatic ties between this country and the United States.

He also gave the following instructions to the ministry:

--Promote a new image of this country in the international arena.

--Strengthen the substantive relations with countries that do not have diplomatic ties with this country.

--Expand the bilateral ties with the above-mentioned countries.



REAGAN REMARKS 'BOUND TO EVOKE PROTEST FROM CHINESE'

## HSIN WAN PAO Report

HK200758 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 20 Jun 81 p 4

[Report: "Beijing Figures Protest Reagan's Remarks, Resolutely Oppose U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun--Foreign correspondents wrote in optimistic terms about U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to China, declaring that Sino-U.S. relations have "warmed up." However a shadow has been cast over this atmosphere of optimism by President Reagan's latest vindication of U.S. policy on Taiwan. People wonder how much U.S. statements on hopes of improving relations with China are worth and how credible they are.

Speaking to reporters on 16 June, although President Reagan expressed hopes that relations with China would be improved, he also said: "I have not changed my feelings for Taiwan at all," and "I have decided to implement the 'Taiwan Relations Act.'" This is the first time in the 5 months since he took office that Reagan has pronounced so clearly and affirmatively on Sino-U.S. relations, and his words were uttered just when Haig and Chinese leaders were holding frank talks on those relations. President Reagan said things that Secretary of State Haig did not say publicly in Beijing. His words are bound to evoke protest from the Chinese people.

The United States has never forgotten its fondness for Taiwan since establishing diplomatic relations with China. The Chinese people would pay no or little attention to it if this point was only stressed by individual American politicians or just a few people. Although China opposed such statements by Reagan when he was a local official, they were held to have had no adverse affect on the overall situation. But today Reagan has become the president of the United States, and comes out with these utterances which run counter to the principles of the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and hurt the Chinese people's feelings. This is not only disgraceful but also damages America's international dignity. People cannot help asking, where are the U.S. leaders going to put Sino-U.S. relations?

The U.S. Government produced two reasons for selling arms to Taiwan: 1) they are "defensive weapons;" 2) because of the Taiwan Relations Act. In fact they deceive themselves and others with these words. As far as weapons are concerned, which are defensive and which offensive? There are so many different opinions that no definite conclusion can be reached, and there is no way of making the distinction in practice. Moreover the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations clearly stipulated that after the establishment of relations between the two countries, the American people would maintain cultural, commercial and other unofficial ties with the people of Taiwan; and weapons are completely different from ordinary commerce. The Government of the PRC is the sole legal government of China, and Taiwan is a province of China. Continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations do not square with the principles of the establishment of those relations and do not help a peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem. They will also have an unfavorable effect on security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. China will resolutely not agree to such sales.

The Chinese leaders have consistently expressed resolute opposition to the contents of Taiwan Relations Act which so clearly run counter to the principles on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. U.S.-Taiwan relations can only be handled along the lines of the principles on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. Every step the United States takes in implementing the "Taiwan Relations Act" will cause Sino-U.S. relations to weaken and even stagnate and regress. Mr Woodcock, former U.S. ambassador to China, said, when the United States considers its China policy, "if we allow pure emotion to guide our national interests, that will be extremely harmful for U.S. security." Mr Woodcock spoke here on the key issue in developing Sino-U.S. relations. Those in power in the United States should ponder this very carefully.

## HSIN WAN PAO Column

HK210757 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 21 Jun 81 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Reagan's Feelings and Cold Water"]

[Text] Have Sino-U.S. relations "warmed up" since Haig's visit to Beijing?

Judging by the initial reports, especially from the American side, it seems that they have. The reports from the Chinese side were not cold either; they just gave hints and kept something in reserve. On the eve of Haig's departure, Huang Hua faced him and said that the test of action would be required.

However, just before Haig's special plane took off, a rather cold wind blew from Washington. Reagan said on the one hand that he would be friendly to China in accordance with the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, while on the other he again revealed his "feelings" for Taiwan and declared that he would carry out the "Taiwan Relations Act." This was to some extent throwing cold water on Haig.

People recall that on the eve of his departure from Beijing, Haig hastily convened a press conference after the return banquet he gave. In fact he could have given it the next morning before his noon departure. It looks now as if he had probably heard the news from Washington that Reagan would be talking in such terms at a press conference to be held in the early hours of the morning, Beijing time. So Haig had no alternative but to move his press conference forward, otherwise he would inevitably have been asked many awkward questions by the correspondents.

When Haig went to Beijing, Reagan's daughter went to Taiwan on private business. Some people in America explained that this was "a coincidence." Now, for Reagan to say what he did when Haig was about to conclude his visit could not be called "a coincidence" but "a coincidental arrangement."

The HSIN WAN PAO dispatch from Beijing pointed out: Reagan said things that Haig did not say publicly in Beijing, and his words were "bound to evoke protest from the Chinese people." This means that there were feelings of protest and great unhappiness in Beijing, even though we have not heard of any formal protest.

Reagan's words also caused tension in Congress. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously demanded that he not sell new fighters to Taiwan. The committee members pointed out that this was in fact not necessary, and still less was there any necessity to hurt Beijing's feelings.

Reagan is of course entitled to his "feelings," including those for Taiwan. However, Beijing and the 1 billion people of the Chinese mainland are not without feelings either, and if anyone crudely hurts those feelings that is certainly not a matter that can be taken lightly or ignored.

China and the United States not only have parallel interests; in dealing together with Soviet hegemonism, Washington needs Beijing more than Beijing needs Washington. The White House cannot but understand this point, and cannot act dumb.

WEN WEI PO REPORTS ON HONGQI COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE

HK181442 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Jun 81 p 2

[Report: "HONGQI Commentator's Article on the CCP Sums Up Experiences of 32 Years"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWENSHE)--The recently published HONGQI No 12 carries a commentator's article which says that although there were faults and even serious reverses in our progress, the CCP and the Chinese people have finally surmounted various

difficulties together, defeated enemies of every hue, corrected our mistakes, found the road to continue our progress, shown great vitality and have taken on a new look.

After enumerating in detail the achievements made in every aspect since the founding of new China, the article entitled "We Are Marching Forward on the Great Socialist Road" says, "If we are not prejudiced, we all can see from these undeniable objective facts that we have indeed scored tremendous achievements under the socialist system which could not have been scored under any other social system. The achievements scored by us in the short period of 32 years exceed those made in old China over centuries. The speed of increase in our industrial and agricultural production is relatively high even compared with other countries in the world. This has initially but convincingly manifested the superiority of the socialist system. These achievements are the fruits of the struggle in unity and the arduous labor of the party and the people, and are the foundation from which the whole party and the people of the whole country can continue to progress."

The article continues: There has never been smooth sailing in China's advancement. We experienced relatively consistent development but we also suffered serious reverses. The article mentions particularly: "The 'Great Leap Forward' and the 'Great Cultural Revolution' caused us to suffer two serious reverses. The mistake of the 'Great Cultural Revolution' in particular, which affected the overall situation and lasted for a long time, brought great losses to our country and our people. We should have made even greater achievements and the people should not have suffered undue pain and sacrifice. This lesson is a very profound one."

The article says: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the CCP has seriously summed up historical experiences and lessons, earnestly corrected the "leftist" mistakes which have existed for a long time and gradually opened up the correct road for the construction of China's socialist modernization. The article sums up the basic principle of making continuous development and achieving perfection in practice from now on in unfolding the construction of the socialist modernization in four points:

--We must firmly and unshakably put the stress of the party's and the country's work on the economic construction of socialist modernization. From now on, except in case of large-scale foreign invasion (even then, we should continue to carry out economic construction needed and permitted by war), we must persistingly take economic construction of socialist modernization as the center of all work. All other work should be subordinated to this center and should not interfere with or weaken it.

--We should proceed from China's national conditions and have a thorough understanding of the length and difficulty of the socialist construction. Only if we go all out and advance step by step can we make China's economy develop harmoniously and healthily, and gradually improve the people's lives on the basis of a continuous increase in production. Otherwise, haste will make waste. Both the theory of winning quick victory and a pessimistic attitude are wrong.

--The change and perfection of the socialist productive relations must suit the demand and level of the development of the productive forces. Proceeding from China's actual situation, we should allow the existence of various kinds of economic components and different forms of management on condition that the socialist public ownership dominates. We should adhere to the principle of distribution according to work, resolutely oppose egalitarianism and create in practice forms for distribution according to work suitable to the concrete conditions of different trades and professions.

--Centering on economic construction, we should do a good job in all our work. In order to build a modern strong socialist country, there are many things for us to do and the different tasks are also interdependent. We should not concentrate on one thing only and lose sight of all others.



CHENG MING JIH PAO: HUA GUOFENG'S ATTITUDE NOT GOOD

HK180834 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Hua Guofeng's Attitude Not Good, May Not Necessarily Become Vice Chairman"]

[Text] Hua Guofeng has not been doing very well recently. Because of this, there might be unexpected changes in the handling of his case at the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

After the opening of the preparatory meeting for the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, an informed source in Beijing told this reporter: Until recently Hua Guofeng was unwilling to shoulder responsibility for the "leftist" mistakes committed since the downfall of the gang of four. He also tried hard to evade responsibility for obstructing the implementation of the line of the third plenary session. He used to oppose the discussion on the criterion of truth and even championed the "two whatevers" point of view. However, he tried to gloss over these facts. After submitting his resignation as party chairman, he stepped aside and later entered the central party school. Afterward, he "stayed in bed" in a fit of depression. Seeing that his game was as good as lost, he made it understood that he "did not want any important post on the Central Committee" and hoped only "to be assigned a specific job." Although he did make a few public appearances, there were a lot of times when he refused to go out. Sometimes he even refused to leave his house when a Red Flag sedan was sent to pick him up.

It is said that if Hua Guofeng's attitude remains unchanged, the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee might not make him a party vice chairman. However, since there are some people who wish to take advantage of the Hua Guofeng case to oppose Deng Xiaoping, it is difficult to tell at this stage what Hua Guofeng's fate will be. Sources said Hua Guofeng might end up a mere Political Bureau member ranking among the very last. Some people in Beijing think Hua Guofeng lacks ability, but they are unwilling to see him downgraded too much. They hold that Hua Guofeng has not sinned although he had committed "leftist" mistakes.

It is said that the repeated postponement of the media-hot 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is due partly to the differences in opinion inside the CCP concerning Mao Zedong and Hua Guofeng and partly to the fact that Deng Xiaoping and company wanted to give Hua Guofeng an opportunity to realize his mistakes so he will not have too bad a time at the forthcoming session.

The agenda of the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is:

First, to adopt the "resolution on certain historical questions during the socialist period," which is mainly a summation of the historical experiences and lessons gained since the founding of the PRC. This will also include the evaluation of Mao Zedong.

Second, to elect the chairman of the CCP Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Committee's Military Commission.

Third, to approve Zhao Ziyang's report concerning national economic arrangements and reform.

Fourth, to decide the date and agenda of the 12th national party congress and adopt the revised draft of the party constitution.

Fifth, to increase the number of secretaries in the party Secretariat in order to strengthen collective leadership. The preparatory meeting for the Central Committee's plenary session which began on 14 June is expected to end in 1 week. This will be followed by the formal plenary session.



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